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THE COMMERCIAL PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1869. NO. 274.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Fine Dress Shirts

Made to order from measure at Putnam & Adams's Gent's Furnishing Depot, 72 Fifth Avenue, opposite Postoffice. tf

The Best Bitters.

The best tonic now before the public is known as California Herb Bitters, manufactured by Dierker & Speck, 68 Smithfield street. The bitter principles, especially those of vegetable origin, all possess the common property of stimulating the appetite, strengthening the nervous system, but of imparting strength. Women generally derive benefit from them even more than men, their system being more liable to debility and exhaustion. We have again and again in our experience seen the good effects of Bitters where the eyes had grown dim and the cheeks pale, and the entire frame showed every indication of exhaustion, nervous suffering and debility. The California Herb Bitters are composed of the most approved herbs and roots, remarkable for their tonic virtue. Thousand of persons are exposed to or afflicted with fever and ague, bilious ague, or other results of malaria. Let them remember that these bitters are an admirable in such cases as for diarrhœa and cholera morbus, or any ordinary derangement of the stomach. Try them and be satisfied that they should be in the stores of every family and the trunk of every traveler.

Tried His Nerves.

That was a indifferent climax happened to a gentlemen on Fifth avenue the other day. Meeting two lady friends he attempted to lift his hat in passing, but unfortunately he lifted more than his hat, for it fitted so closely that it raised his wig—a trying thing to the nerves of a man whose head is as innocent or hair as a skating park of grass. Relating the case to us afterwards, said he, "Never felt so *streaked* in my life—made 249 time to Ramadey's *you bet*, and got me a decent fit—one that don't cling to my wig." No. 32 Fifth avenue is famous for furnishing tip-top fits. tf

A Marked Distinction

Has been made by the medical profession between HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT and the innumerable so-called remedies and health preserving preparations of the day. While they uphold and indorse the former, they carefully abstain from including the latter, knowing them to be unmitigated humbugs. MWS

Man of Low Spirits

And worn out energies, do you wish something that will relax, invigorate your soul—preparing you to crack a joke, or to attend business once more? If so, step into the neighboring saloon, call for a glass of Pike, Dannals Co.'s pure "Cream Ale," which is indeed the "Elixir of Life,"—a preventative to intemperance and disease.

"There's No Such Word as Fail!"

This is absolutely true in using DOOLEY'S CHEMICAL BAKING POWDER, for so perfect is the combination of the ingredients entering into its manufacture, that good biscuits, rolls, or pastry, both light and wholesome, can be made every time. It is always already, always reliable, and requires but half the quantity of those of ordinary manufacture, and is consequently cheaper. For sale in packages to meet the wants of all, by grocers generally. MWS

Country Merchants

Save money every day by purchasing their Drugs and Medicines at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street. *Observe the Red Signs.*

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Cuban Question Before the Cabinet

The Execution of American Citizens—The Revision of the Pension Laws—Dismissal of Clerks from Bureau of Statistics—The Pacific Railway Inspection—Commission Appointed—Whisky Forfeited to the Government.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1869.

The Cuban Question.

The Cabinet, at a meeting yesterday, had considerable talk about the Cuban question, and quite a long telegraphic dispatch from Admiral Hoff was presented. He reports what he has ascertained about the execution by the Spanish authorities of certain American citizens. The Secretary of State will probably warn the Spanish Minister that this business of murdering persons who claim the protection of the American flag cannot be carried on any further except at the peril of the Spaniards.

The Pension Office.

The Secretary of the Interior some time ago appointed a Commission of gentlemen in the Department to examine the regulations of the Pension Office. They have made their report, which has been approved by the Commissioner and is now before the Secretary. They find that the numerous laws passed within the last six years conflict in some particulars, and legislation will probably be asked of the next session of Congress to reconcile the laws and consolidate all of them into one.

Dismissal of Clerks.

The appointment of the Treasury Department went through the Bureau of Statistics to day and discharged eight or ten of Delmar's clerks. This finishes the regular examination of the Bureau of the Department. The entire number of removals has been over six hundred, and there is a great reduction in the aggregate at the monthly pay roll.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 1, 1869.

The Pacific Railroads.

The act of last April provided that the President should withhold from the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad Companies a sufficient amount of Government subsidy bonds to secure the first class completion of their respective roads, or receive from them in lieu thereof an equal amount of their own first mortgage bonds. The Union Pacific has deposited one million six hundred thousand of its bonds, and the Treasurer retains four hundred and eighty thousand of its subsidy. The fifty-mile subsidy for the section between Ogden and Promontory, as stated last night, is in dispute between the companies. The aforesaid act also provides for the appointment of a Commission of five citizens not interested in either road, to examine both, and report upon their condition, and what sums, if any, are needed to make them first-class in character throughout. This Commission, as appointed by the President, consists of Messrs, Boyd, of Kentucky; Winslow, of Iowa; Felton, of Philadelphia; Walbridge, of New York, and General Comstock, of this city. Both Companies are working upon their tracks, and neither is yet ready to submit its respective final inspection. The examination will probably be made this fall, though no time is yet designated. The bonds deposited or left with the Treasurer as security, will be given up when the line is officially reported complete in every particular.

Forfeited Whisky.

The Internal Revenue Bureau some weeks ago directed Collectors throughout the country to report the amount of whisky in bond on the first July that was not withdrawn, and has therefore become the property of the Government. Replies have been received from many of the Collectors, while others seem to be waiting to include the answer in their regular monthly report. Letters from these officials show that the aggregate amount of liquor thus coming into the possession of the Government will be considerable, but no figures can yet be given.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1869.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were over a million, and for the month $21,587,000. During July of last year the receipts were about seventeen millions.

CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The Mexican Claims Commission organized this morning.

DEATH.

John S. Hollingshead, an old citizen and Commissioner of Deeds for many States, died to-day.

THE NAVY.

Capt. C. H. B. Caldwell has been ordered to duty as chief of the North Atlantic fleet, under Rear Admiral Poor, relieving Capt. D. E. Graft.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The national currency issued during the week was $180,000; amount shipped, $142,626; amount destroyed, $343,816; national currency issued, $298,040; total circulation, $290,782,810.

DYING.

Colonel Pennibacker, Kentucky State Agent, is pronounced by his physicians to be in a dying condition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1.

OFFICER SUSPENDED.

The President has suspended from office Mr. Stewart, United States Attorney for the northern district of Mississippi, but not for political reasons.

ITEMS FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The books of the Comptroller of the Currency show that the amount of ten-forty bonds exchanged for five-twenties under the recent decision of the Secretary of the Treasury has reached two million dollars.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase two millions of five-twenties a week during August, the first purchase to be made August 4th. These are in addition to the purchase for the Sinking Fund of one million on alternate weeks.

The public debt statement, to be published to-morrow, will show a further reduction of about seven and a quarter millions.

The Secretary of the Treasury left to-night for Gaston, Massachusetts, to be absent two weeks.

Several prominent members of Congress recently in Washington have expressed themselves in favor of exchanging the income tax Government bonds held in Europe, to be deducted on presentation of the coupons at the Treasury. They assert it would be just to the holders, who now pay the tax, while foreigners have thus far escaped it. A bill has already been prepared for this purpose, and will be introduced immediately on the meeting of the next session.

RECONSTRUCTION.

A special says there is semi-official authority for stating that the rumored removal of Gen. Canby to Mississippi and his supercedure by General McDowell is untrue. In relation to the administration of the last oath it is understood Canby will be guided by instructions from General Sherman, who has the entire reconstruction affairs under his control by law.

Two river thieves were arrested in New York, Friday night in the act of making way with stolen property, of which they had nearly $6,000 worth ready for removal.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLES.

Cheaper Rates Over the French Cable The Carlist Movement—Spaniards Dissatisfied at Napoleon's Lenity to the Conspirators—Don Carlos Returns to France—Minister Sickles Presents His Credentials—Complimentary Speech by the Regent—French Journalists Fined—The Oxford and Harvard Boat Clubs—Several Persons Drowned at Valencia, &c., &c.

BY THE FRENCH CABLE.

Thanks to the Press.

BREST, July 31.—*To the Associated Press of New York:* The Directors of the French American Telegraph Company beg you to be their medium for expressing their gratitude to the press, who have so kindly and effectively seconded their efforts. This Company will begin business on the 15th of August, with a reduction of say twenty per cent, on the present tariff, also giving further facilities, which they hope will be appreciated by the public. Press dispatches of course will be half price. Further details will be published by our agent.

BY THE OLD CABLE.

The Harvard Crew.

LONDON, Evening, July 31.—The Harvard crew were out again this morning and this evening for practice. The pace was good. The betting is two to one on the Oxford.

The Carlist Movement.

PARIS, July 31.—The *Patrie* says that the Spanish Government allows the Carlists to muster in the north, but is collecting forces to prevent the movement southwards.

MADRID, July 31.—There is much dissatisfaction here at Napoleon's lenity towards the Carlist conspirators on the frontier. The press comment severely on the course taken by the French Government. Bands of Carlists have appeared in various places within the last few days. Many arrests have been made.

PARIS, August 1.—It is rumored that Toledo and Avilla have pronounced for Don Carlos.

MADRID, August 1.—The Carlists under Saviergas are in the mountains near Toledo. The National troops are in close pursuit. Bands of Carlists have appeared in the provinces of Pontevedra and Leon. The Carlists who were taken prisoners at Pamplotina have been tried by court-martial. The Judge Advocate urged the application of the death penalty, but their fate has not been decided. The Volunteers of Liberty throughout the Kingdom are offering their services to the Provisional Government to assist in the suppression of the Carlist insurrection.

PARIS, Evening, August 1.—The *Moniteur* has information that Don Carlos has re-entered France, and that General Prim is about to leave Madrid for a visit to Paris, ostensibly for his health. This statement of the *Moniteur* is generally credited, and regarded as proof that the Carlist movement is ended.

MADRID, August 1.—The Carlist forces in Lamincha became disorganized and have disappeared from the province. A party in Leon is hemmed in by troops with no chance of escape.

Minister Sickles Presents His Credentials.

General Sickles, the new American Minister, in presenting his credentials to Marshal Serrano, said that the United States never more than ever appreciated the traditional amity of Spain as animated by new sympathies and a common participation in constitutional liberties. Marshal Serrano replied that the Government would endeavor to increase the amity so happily existing between the two peoples, which was bound by ancient bonds, and now having others equally powerful, in the beneficial exercise of amplest liberties placed by the Constitution in accordance with the mooncrity of such glorious memories. He concluded with a tribute to Mr. Sickles, and expressed his belief that General Grant could not have made a more grateful selection to the Spanish people.

Von Beust.

VIENNA, July 31.—The *Presse*, the official organ of Von Beust, intends to publish all the official dispatches which will serve to justify the late assertion made to the delegates.

Consuls in Austria.

VIENNA, August 1.—The rule of the Government which limited the appointment by foreign Governments of Consuls to the capital and seaports of the empire has been removed. Mr. Ray has been approved as Consul for the United States at Prague.

Resumed His Duties.

Minister Joy has returned from Hamburg and resumed his duties.

Journalists Fined.

PARIS, July 31.—The manager and two editors of the *Rappel* newspaper have been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and to pay a fine for publishing Mr. Ollivier's speech.

Gladstone's Health Improved.

LONDON, July 31.—Mr. Gladstone, who has been ill for a few days, returned to London with his health improved.

The Oxfords.

The Oxford boat crew went down the river Thames to Pangborn yesterday to practice. This was done in order to get deeper water and a longer course. The Oxfords have just received a new four-oared boat, built by Mr. Salter, who is engaged upon one for the Harvards.

Several Persons Drowned.

A floating bath house at Valencia suddenly sunk yesterday. Many persons were drowned.

Shipping Intelligence.

GLASGOW, July 31.—The steamer Iowa, from New York, arrived to-day.

LIVERPOOL, July 31.—The steamship Allemania, from New York, arrived to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, August 1.—The steamship Manhattan, from New York, arrived to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 1.—The steamship Weizer, from New York, arrived to-day.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, July 31, Evening.—United States 5-20 bonds closed at 88¼@88⅝.

London Money Market.

LONDON, July 31, Evening.—Consols 93¼; 5-20s closed at 85¾; at Frankfort 85½; Erie 19¾; Illinois, 94; stocks steady.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 12½d; Orleans 13@13¼; sales 20,000 bales.

Breadstuffs dull. California white wheat 10s 8d; red western 9s 5d@9s 6d. Western flour 25s 9d. Corn—30s for old, 29s for new. Oats 5s 6d. Peas 41s.

Pork 105s. Beef 90s. Lard 70s. Cheese 62s. Bacon 62s. Tallow 47s.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, July 31.—Tallow 40s. Sugar 29s 3d. Petroleum at Antwerp 50½ francs.

Calcutta linseed active; on spot 152 francs; afloat 152¾ francs.

FRANKFORT, August 1.—5-20s firm at 88⅝.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, August 1.—Bourse firm; rentes 72 francs 35 centimes.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Democratic State Convention will be held in Worcester, Massachusetts, August 24th.

A Court of Inquiry will convene at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, on the 3d of August, to investigate the charges of cruelty to seamen, alleged against Lieutenant Commander Zeely, of the Pawnee. The Court will be comprised of Capt. Creed, and Commanders Temple, Wells and McConnally.

A fatal case of poisoning occurred in Baltimore Friday evening by the administration of a dose of poison put up by a druggist through mistake. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that death was caused by a dose of aqua ammonia, administered through the gross carelessness of an apothecary. The physician's prescription called for aqua cinnamon.

The detective police contradict statements that nearly all the securities stolen from the Ocean Bank of Brooklyn have been recovered. The only clew in their hands is the telegram from England, published Thursday, which is to be worked.

Judge Cardozo has, after a lengthy hearing, refused a mandamus to compel Police Justice Dowling to allow a lawyer named McClelland to practice in his Court.

Four deaths in New York for the week were 501, a decrease of 98 from last week.

Percy B. Speer, employed in the weigher's department of the New York Custom House, has been held in $500 bail to answer a charge of making out fraudulent vouchers.

The steamers Herman and Europa, from Europe, have arrived.

The honesty of a Frenchman named Val Eisling, of Bloomington, Illinois, who was accused in New York some time since of stealing a large quantity of wearing apparel, has been fully proved in the arrest of the real thief, a domestic in the house when the robbery occurred.

Sir James Anderson was on Saturday in consultation with the officers of the Franklin Telegraph Company, in relation to its connection with the French cable.

A number of removals and appointments have been made in the New York Custom House. Among the latter is Col. Billy Wilson, as Inspector of Customs.

The jury in the fire works explosion case in New York have rendered a verdict of accidental death, and recommended that in future the use of fire works on similar occasions be prevented.

Three kerosene explosions occurred in New York on Friday and Saturday, involving one death and a loss of $8,000.

The Dominion Parliament has been prorogued until the 27th of September.

The potato disease has appeared in some localities near the coast of New Brunswick.

The troops in Canada are under orders to be ready to march at an hour's notice to the frontier.

A special from Muskegon, Michigan, says that on Thursday, at Whitehall, in that county, Wm. B. Smith, a watchmaker, took a double barreled gun and walked into the street. Proceeding a few rods he met Joshua Platt and shot him dead. He then went to the house of Mr. Snow, near by, and threatened to shoot him, but Mr. Snow made his escape. He again went into the street, and meeting Mr. Morse, a hardware merchant, he threatened to shoot him, but declined to do so on Mr. Morse turning his back, which Smith ordered him to do. A little further on he pointed his gun into the store of Wolf & Geis and fired, hitting G. H. Hopkins in the arm. Smith was then captured and lodged in jail. He is laboring under a fit of lunacy.

Rumors of another Fenian raid on the Canadian frontier are current. The stacks of arms and cases of war material about their headquarters in New York give a color of possibility to the report.

Two men were struck by a locomotive on the Hudson River Railroad, near Fort Washington, Saturday morning. One named Deffiel was instantly killed, and the other badly injured, but will recover.

Brown, Tyler and Randall, the celebrated carsmen, sailed Saturday for England.

George Wilson and his wife, English thieves were arrested in Chicago on Thursday, on a charge of robbing Prouhet's jewelry store, in St. Louis, some days since.

Thomas Goss, an old merchant of St. Louis, while on his way home on Thursday night, was assaulted by five men, his skull fractured, one of his legs broken, and otherwise injured, so that his life is despaired of.

A prize fight for $500 a side came off ten miles west of Junction City, Kansas, on Saturday, between Barney Bowen and Jim Cooper. Bowen knocked Cooper out of time on the ninth round.

Suit has been commenced against the city of Albany by the owners of property on the piers damaged by the freshet last winter. The aggregate of the claims is $187,000. Unless settled, the suit will be tried in November next.

The laborers working on the railroad bridge, building across the Missouri river near Omaha, by Mr. Hosmer, having struck, an agent has been dispatched to San Francisco to get Chinese to take their places.

The German tailors' strike in New York continues, many of the strikers joining their ranks, so the number is double what it was at first.

Among the passengers for Europe Saturday were Sir Samuel Canning, and colonel of the French cable expedition, and Judge Field, of the United States Supreme Court.

The Red Stocking base ball club of Cincinnati, the champion West City club of Rockford, Ill., at Chicago, on Saturday. The game resulted in favor of the first named club by a score of 55 to 32.

A Buffalo dispatch says: Notwithstanding more rain has fallen this year than on an average for the past ten years, yet the prospect for crops were never better in this section. The wheat yield is expected to be one-third larger than usual, and an enormous hay crop will be harvested, should the weather hold fair long enough.

Rev. Father Honoratius X. Xaupi, a native of Tuscany, aged eighty-three years, died recently at Mt. Hope Retreat, near Baltimore. Father Xaupi was for forty years Professor of French at Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmettsburg, Maryland.

The steamships City of Brooklyn and America left for Europe on Saturday, and took $358,000 in specie.

The Board of Health of New York say they have effectually cleaned the eastern part of the city, and consider that the cholera is entirely under control. They say if the citizens will use proper care this season will pass upon record as the healthiest since the organization of the Board.

Two men named Patrick Scottand John Conwell, fought with clubs on the levee at New St. Louis on Friday night, in which the former stabbed the latter, who died shortly.

A Denver dispatch says General Schofield, staff and party returned from Middle Fork on Thursday, and he and Col. Wherry, of his staff, were to leave for Leavenworth to-day, via the Union Pacific Railroad. A portion of the General's staff go to South Fork and a portion to New Mexico, to inspect the troops at all the forts in that territory.

Colonel W. H. Greenwood, of the Union Pacific, and Gen. W. J. Palmer, of the Kansas Pacific, have arrived at Denver on important railroad business, looking to the speedy completion of the track on the Denver Pacific from Cheyenne to Denver, and Kansas Pacific from Denver to Kit Carson. Gen. Palmer, it is now out inspecting the road bed of the former.

General Palmer has advertised for bridge timber, ties, &c., for portions of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana, sitting at Monroe, has rendered two decisions adverse to the power to remove officers appointed to State and other offices, which has been freely exercised by Governor Warmouth, in the case of the Mayor of Jefferson City, and now decides that no vacancy existed, and the Governor had no power to appoint. In the case of a Parish Judge, removed by Governor Warmouth on the ground that the party elected could not find an eligibility oath with the Secretary of State, because of a disqualification of disenfranchisement under the Fourteenth amendment, the Court decides that the act of the governor in regard to the matter was unconstitutional, as the section of the act conferring the power of removal is unconstitutional and void. The Judge must be removed in the manner pointed out by the Constitution, and the question of his right be determined judicially. The Court orders the Judge removed by the Governor to retain his office.

A Revolutionary soldier named James Moore died at Beverly, Jefferson county, Missouri, July 29th, at the age of 105 years. Mr. James Moore was taken prisoner by the English and confined in Fort Gibraltar. He was a member of the Senate and Legislature from Jefferson county. Ohio. He has been residing in Northern Illinois for the past twenty years, and only removed to Missouri four months ago.

A fire is still ranging throughout the woods in Washington territory, causing immense damage.

The silk hat manufactory of Parmenter Bros., on Broome street, New York, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss $20,000; insured for $15,000.

It is understood Wm. B. Astor denies having been at Saratoga, and having any intention of completing the Washington monument at his own expense.

General Newton estimates it will require a million dollars and two years work to remove the rock in Hell Gate.

It is stated that the whole line of the Erie Railroad is soon to be illuminated at night by a newly discovered electric light.

The office of Mallory & Butterfield, 92 Wilson street, New York, was robbed last Thursday noon by a sneak thief of $23,000 in notes, drafts and checks, and $250 in currency. The latter is, however, the only loss as far as the payment of the others having been stopped.

A Philadelphia telegram says: A mysterious affair came to light last night. On Friday afternoon $50,000, the proceeds of a Government sale, was deposited at Drexel & Co.'s banker's office at the United States Arsenal in this city. Saturday morning on opening the safe it was discovered that $10,000 was missing. There were no marks of violence on the safe, and the bills of the package were arranged as watchmen. Several employees of the Arsenal have been arrested on suspicion.

About three o'clock Sunday morning, a private watchman on Chestnut street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, Philadelphia, was beaten by a party of roughs so that his life is despaired of.

A fire in Concord, N. H., Saturday night, destroyed the paper building occupied by Evans, $80,000. A man named Patrick Warr was burned to death.

The body of a girl, alleged to have committed suicide, at Shaker Village, Lebanon, N. Y., in June, has been exhumed, in obedience to orders of citizens, who suspect foul play. An inquest is to be held.

The strike of the miners in the White Pine has ended, and the members of the union go to work to-day at reduced wages.

A Havana dispatch of Saturday says: The steamship Vera Cruz brought Senor Mariscal, the Mexican minister to the United States, and Senor Palacios, Claims Commissioner on the part of Mexico, who arrived at Key West, to-morrow. A telegram from the capital, dated the 26th, reports the arrest of several persons implicated in a conspiracy to assassinate President Juarez, and Minister Ledro De Tejada. The courts were engaged in examining some Americans on a charge of complicity with Lopez and others in a conspiracy against the public treasury. The election returns show that nine-tenths of the Congressmen chosen are supporters of the present administration. Generals Ortega and Lamero had been buried with great pomp in the Pantheon. Senor Lerdo was elected Vice-President of Marcilla. The excitement in relation to American claims continues. Minister Ixtesas was appointed Minister of Justice temporarily. The government has terminated Senors Navarro and Barjan directors of the Tehuantepec railroad. Tamaulipas was in a disturbed condition. Cortinas, at the head of three hundred men, had reached Victoria. Cuestra, Vargaz and Canales had united on the latter's return as Military Governor. A disturbance had taken place in Tampico, which was soon quelled without bloodshed. The people of Yucatan were dissatisfied with the Governor, and a pronunciamento had been issued. The insurrectionary Indians were within fifty miles of Merida. They were very troublesome, and had created much alarm among the people. All was quiet at Queretaro. The Puebla railroad in Colima will be opened in September. The volcanic eruption in Colima was growing worse.

Several persons were badly injured in an affray in a bar room on Western avenue, New York, Saturday night.

The rumor of the drowning of four persons in Hudson river, Friday night, was occasioned by the arrival at Peekskill of the bodies of three persons drowned last Thursday off Southampton, L. I.

Messrs Symmons and Herken, grocers, of Dover, Morris county, New Jersey, are said to have absconded, leaving liabilities of about $20,000.

The saw mill of Hutchinson Bros., Trenton, N. J., was burned by incendiaries Friday night. Loss $25,000; insured for $13,000.

The deputy Sheriff of Tazewell county, Illinois, was killed on Saturday morning near Pekin, Illinois, while attempting to arrest two horse thieves, and the jailor severely wounded. The men and four confederates were arrested later in the day, and lodged in the Pekin jail, from which it was apprehended they would be taken by the citizens and lynched.

A tug which was to have started from New York for the fishing banks Saturday morning, was stopped by Government officials on the ground that the men who were to embark expected to be transferred to steamer outside of Sandy Hook.

Some $16,000 worth of goods recently stolen from the clothing store of Carhart, Ellis & Clark, in New York, have been found and seized in the house of Bernard Corn, in Oliver street, and he committed for examination.

The rear coach of the eastern bound train on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad was thrown off the track Saturday morning near Jay Depot, Va. The ladies' car made a complete somersault. Four ladies were injured, none seriously. One lady's arm was broken. A brakeman who jumped off the train had his back broken.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

CUBA.

News Favorable to the Insurgents.

The Captain General Displeased—Americans Released from Prison—Ryan and Currier Still in Canada—Expenses of the Government—Generals Jordon and Figuerole Defeat and Capture Latorre—Puello also Defeated—A Cargo of Slaves Landed.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Letters from Havana represent the Captain General as being greatly displeased with the course which affairs are taking in the interior, and also that he apprehends some opposition to the departure of Espinar on the part of the volunteers.

In consequence of the unceasing efforts of the American Consul, Theodore Cabias, Jose M. Ortega, Sebastian Pintado and Antonio Gutierrez, American citizens who have been imprisoned at Havana, since January last, have been released.

The reports from the interior are generally favorable for the revolution, and one Spanish officer gives it as his opinion that one hundred thousand more troops from Spain will be required to conquer the island. The cholera is making fearful havoc at Nuevitas; two hundred of the troops there are dying daily of the disease.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 30.—Colonels Ryan and Currier, of the late Cuban cavalry, are still at Clifton, Canada, where they attract much attention. They appear to be in no way disposed of the recent affairs in New York. They look upon the reported dissensions in the Junta as more calculated to injure the members individually concerned in them than to prove detrimental to the cause of Cuban independence. Had the Junta properly sustained the Gardner's Island expedition, they allege that they would have long ago reached Cuba with the forces they were recruiting, but which were absorbed in New York. Captain Anderson is to reach here to-morrow, when some plan is to be agreed upon for another movement.

HAVANA, July 31.—The following estimates have been made for August: Expenses of the War Department, $250,000; expenses of the Navy Department, $50,000; expenses of Civil Department, $250,000; miscellaneous, $300,000. Total, $2,200,000.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The Cuban Junta have advices that Generals Jordan and Figuerole, with 10,000 armed insurgents, attacked General Latorre near Santiago de Cuba, routed his forces and captured himself. The rumor that he has since been shot is untrue.

The Spanish General Puello has been defeated between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe. His son, with a large portion of his command, is said to have joined the Cuban army.

A cargo of slaves has been landed at Colorado Key for a planter.

SOUTHERN POLITICS

Consolidation of the Republican Party in Virginia—Close of the Canvass in Tennessee—The Situation of the Mississippi Conservatives.

RICHMOND, July 31.—Jno. W. Jenkins, Chairman of the State Central Committee of the Wells wing of the Republican party, having written a letter to Dr. Gilmer, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Walker wing of the Republican party, urging that the two shall reunite for carrying out the Republican principles in this State, the latter replies in a letter in reply, saying that the Walker Republicans want the Wells party because the latter was forced to do so on the platform of the Union League. After alluding to the almost unanimous indorsement of Republican principles by the whole body of the Union League, he says that the colored people, who were formerly led by the Wells leaders, are now flocking by hundreds to the Grant Walker standard, and as follows: "I am glad to ask for a coalition of the two wings of the Republican party. I cannot admit that the party is divided, but only that a few doubtless have gone with Wells, representing the views of the President and of Congress, and as such has no division to heal. To the late Wells party I desire to say that we shall be glad to welcome them to our ranks, for we are unwilling to deprive any of the privilege of such honorable blessings that must flow to Virginia from the election of Governor Walker upon those national principles of which President Grant and Congress are the head and front."

NASHVILLE, July 31.—The contest for Governor closed Friday afternoon here by the speeches of the friends of Governor Senter and Judge Brownlow, at the Capitol. Brownlow's speech. Stokes's friends claim, in large numbers, that he voted to secede from the Union. Capitol with much enthusiasm. The debate was a personal one, and the issues have not been fairly met, and fell short of the expectations of the people. Senter will be elected. Brownlow spoke with much vigor. The crowd, a large proportion of whom were negroes, were apparently well pleased. Considerable interest is manifested in the election, and it is believed the majority of Senter will be 5,000. The Stokes ticket will have a rally at City Hall.

The Senate, during its afternoon publishes resolutions, to which are appended the signatures of B. S. Wellers and others, denouncing the repudiation, and declaring their determinations to support Stokes. Movements of this character will be entered into in all the counties.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—A prominent Conservative Democrat from Mississippi, who had an interview with the President, Thursday, informed the President that the only desire of the Democrats of Mississippi was to act cordially on the part of the administration in the election. The President replied that he was glad to hear that he wished for the success of the party which would in good faith carry out the reconstruction laws, which require loyal submission to the constitution, and give protection to life for the colored man. He (the President) did not know whether the former enemies of the government were willing to do this, and if they made vast professions of loyalty, and said this would soon be ascertained, for part by the action of the people, and part by the action of those who were acting in good faith, he would be glad to see that State, but of the South generally, in support of the reconstruction laws. He had been quite well pleased with the Conservative Republicans would nominate their candidates, and that they would support them. During the first of September, he replied he would see what kind of a fight they would put in the field, and his action would be influenced more or less by the manner in which they conducted themselves. He added that he desired to see the payment of the public debt insured, and the repudiation of the national debt rendered inviolate, and when this was accomplished he would be satisfied.

CINCINNATI.

The Exposition of Textile Fabrics—Opening Ceremonies To-Morrow—Its Success Assured—Great Number of Articles on Exhibition.

CINCINNATI, August 1.—The Exposition of textile fabrics to be opened to-morrow promises to be a grand success. Fully two hundred manufacturers from all parts of the South and West will be represented. Over twelve hundred different articles are already on hand, and more are arranged, and the number will reach 2,000 to-morrow. The display of beavers, cassimeres, meltons, jeans, tweeds, flannels and brown sheetings manufactured by the Confederate army is large, while the checks, cottonades, hosiery, carpets, flax and its fabrics, blankets, yarns, and other articles manufactured by the South in the exposition the finest held west of the Alleghanies. Texas, Missouri, Tennessee, California, are represented. The Prairie Mills, Louisville, have a fine display of mats. The quality of the goods is surprising the oldest merchants. The Exposition will show that Western manufacturers make many kinds of goods as perfect in texture, beautiful in finish, and fully in style as the best made in the East. Commission men from the East are already here, and Fourth street like manufactories. The formal ceremonies will occur on Tuesday. The great days will be Wednesday and Thursday, the trade sales on Friday.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

Frightful Accident—Two Men Precipitated to the Bottom of a Coal Shaft and Horribly Mangled.

LEAVENWORTH, Ks., July 31.—A frightful accident occurred on a coal shaft about noon. Two men met with a fearful death. Four were about descending, two of them standing in the bottoffi, and two on the edge of the iron bob used for that purpose, when some accident the engine was not reversed, and they were drawn upward till the tub struck the large cylinder over which the cable works, when the two men, named Jerry Ford and John Dyer, standing at the edge of the tub, lost their foothold and were precipitated to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of more than two hundred feet. Their bodies were afterwards brought up in a horribly mangled condition. The other two having a safer foothold, escaped without injury.

THE supreme conclave of the order of Seven Wise Men, met in Philadelphia last week, and chose the following officers, under its new constitution, to serve during the ensuing year: Anthony Sambois of Louisiana, supreme archon; Dr. George P. Oliver of Pennsylvania, supreme chancellor; William Gerstle of Ohio, supreme provost; Col. A. Dobson of Maryland, supreme herald; Dr. Langley of Virginia, supreme inspector general; William F. Fitzgerald of Louisiana, supreme scribe; J. B. Holden of Illinois, supreme treasurer; Benjamin H. Boyle of Maryland, supreme prelate; William E. Foster of Virginia, supreme sentinel; John W. Teague of New York, supreme warden; Andrew Drummond of Pennsylvania, supreme sentinel. The new constitution was adopted, contains important changes. Other important legislation was effected and the supreme conclave adjourned to meet in Baltimore in 1870.

Colonel Bowen, the leader of the police, who for several weeks have been scouring the woods of Washington and the adjacent counties, Missouri, in search of Sam Hilderbrand, the desperate murderer, has returned to St. Louis. He reports that all efforts to capture Hilderbrand have so far proved unsuccessful. Endeavors are still being made, however, and a large number of men are organized, and constantly on the alert to capture the desperado. Meetings have been held in nearly all the townships of St. Francis and Washington counties. The people have subscribed considerable sums of money as rewards for the arrest of the murderer, and the County Courts have awarded money for the support of organized companies to hunt the villain.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Meeting for the Establishment of Homes for Soldiers' Orphans—Resignation—Senator Sherman to take the Stump.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, August 1, 1869.

A large meeting of citizens was held this evening, in the Methodist church, for the purpose of considering the question of establishing homes for the orphans of deceased Ohio soldiers. Chaplain Collier, Hon. John Sherman and Rev. D. Hall made speeches. A committee of five was appointed, consisting of John Sherman, A. L. Grenie, R. Brinkerhoff, Jas. Purdy and H. Colby, to prepare and publish a report on the subject, and urge the matter upon the attention of our citizens. Much interest is manifested in the project.

Rev. S. A. Collins has resigned the pastorate of the Central Baptist Church of this city.

Senator Sherman, having returned from his northwestern tour, will soon take the stump for the Republican State ticket.

A dispatch from Sioux City, Iowa, of the 30th, says General Hancock and staff arrived from Upper Missouri this morning. A public reception was given them by the citizens, and an address by the Mayor. He was briefly responded to by General Hancock. The General spent the day at the residence of General Harney. He leaves to-night for St. Paul, and incends going thence to British Columbia. The detachment of troops that arrived by rail this morning leave for Fort Buford soon.

CITY MATTERS.

Business at the Mayor's Office—Fines, &c., Collected During the Month—The Receipts for Six Months.

Mr. James S. Patterson, the Mayor's Clerk, has made out a tabular statement of the receipts at the Mayor's office during the six months that he has been in charge of that office, which will be presented to the Police Committee to-night for approval. The sources from which the revenue was derived, were fines, pawnbrokers' licenses, $50; fines for disorderly conduct, $5,310 75; jail receipts, $300; dramatic license, $50; switch license, $50; rent of Wilkins Hall, $175 —making a grand total of $11,535 65. This amount was paid to the City Treasury. There was $2,500 collected as fines for illegal liquor selling. Of this amount $1,450 was paid to informers, and $1,450 to the Board of Guardians of the Poor.

The report of business during the month is as follows:

NUMBER OF CASES.	
Drunkenness,	241
Disorderly conduct,	155
Vagrancy,	98
Informations,	91
Fifty-nine cases were discharged.	

RECEIPTS.	
From Fines,	$1,382 10
" Pawn Brokers,	1,000 00
" Night Police,	275 50
" Liquor Licenses,	180 00
" Dramatic Licenses,	50 00
" Rent of Wilkins Hall,	75 00
" Switch Licenses,	50 00
Total,	$3,097 60

Seventeen persons were fined $50 and costs each for selling liquor on Sunday. The fines were collected by the between informers and the Guardians of the poor.

The Hamill-Conlter Race.

The last deposit of $500 is to be in the hands of the stakeholder, Mr. David Galway, on Tuesday evening, when a referee will be chosen and the contest decided on Saturday morning and was taken to his headquarters above the dam. It is twelve inches wide, thirty-two feet long and weighs thirty-three pounds—pounds more than Hamill's, as he was tried by Conlter on Saturday, and found to be sufficiently over in respect. Conlter is rapidly reducing his weight, but Hamill is also working so hard, having been in good rowing trim for the race, that the match is a close affair. The race is set for the time fixed for the eclipse of the sun, which will doubtless have to be postponed until after the moon has left its place. From present appearances a large crowd of people will be in attendance to witness the race, both from home and abroad.

Coroner's Inquests.

Coroner Clawson yesterday held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Catharine Ransell, who died suddenly on Friday last. From the evidence in the Sixth

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1869.

HON. T. J. BIGHAM, of Pittsburgh, is announced to address the Republicans of Berks county, who are to meet in Convention at Reading, on Monday, 9th instant, to nominate a county ticket.

CHINA finds in Japan a sharp competitor in the race of civilization and improvement. It is already apparent that the Japanese excel their neighbors in whatever advances them in these respects. Light-houses, hospitals, breech-loading rifles, gunboats with heavy ordinance, are common among them; and all these they employ with a high order of intelligence. Feudalism has fallen under the ban at the same time; and personal and national freedom is much nearer realization in Japan than under some governments which claim lead in civilization and christianity.

MYSTERIOUS intimations have been thrown out of something important to come of Minister SICKLES's presence in Madrid. The Cuba revolutionists think it will be favorable to them, and perhaps with some reason. And just here we have the London *Spectator* saying: "There are signs that the Spanish Government means to sell Cuba. The want of money at home is extreme, the Treasury cannot bear the expense of further reinforcements, and it is evident from the tone of the new Captain General that he has little hope of reconquering the island." It is evident that it is now or never with Spain. A few months later, the prospect now is, Cuba will not be hers to sell.

THE torrent of vilification heaped upon General SICKLES on the eve of his departure for Spain was not especially intended for the American market. It was sent across the ocean to confront the Minister in his new sphere of duty, for we have no doubt the personal enemies who induced its publication in New York, took good care that it should be repeated in Madrid. In this view it is rather gratifying that Marshal SERRANO, the Regent of Spain, should step aside from the usual diplomatic common places, and in replying to General SICKLES's address, take especial pains to express his gratification at the General's appointment to the mission, adding that General GRANT could not have made a selection more gratifying to the Government of Spain. The slanders sent across the ocean will now come home to roost.

THE silence of the "greenbacks for bonds" supporters of PACKER is beginning to be painful. We had a suspicion that some of them might be honest in their claims; but since the nomination of PACKER, the bloated bondholder, the delusion has been dissipated. But let no one suppose that PACKER took the bonds when the country wanted money most, and when patriotic men came forward with aid to the extent of their ability. PACKER did no such thing. He had no heart for such a business. Between the two he would have given sooner to the JEFF. DAVIS concern. Not wishing to assist the Government, and not daring to assist—openly at least—the Confederacy, he kept his money till he perceived that the bonds were good to speculate in. Then went in to the tune of some millions, which he doubtless intends to keep without taxation till he gets his gold. Hence the silence of the once blatant organs whose cry has ever been "greenbacks for bonds."

WE can hardly imagine the possibility that the people of Massachusetts, usually so scrupulous in the selection of their representatives for positions of high political trust, should think of substituting BENJAMIN F. BUTLER for HENRY WILSON in the United States Senate. But not only the possibility but the probability of such a change is exciting attention in and out of the State. BUTLER is a master hand at intrigue, and he is now taking advantage of the feeling in Massachusetts on the question of prohibition to unseat General WILSON. The Republican party is divided on the wisdom of such a law, and we believe General WILSON stands with those who advocate its policy. This gives BUTLER a chance to display his shrewdness, energy and audacity to secure the defeat of WILSON by using against him the anti-prohibition Republicans, no inconsiderable portion of the party in the large towns and cities. There is a mixed up condition of affairs in Massachusetts, and BUTLER revels in the storm and rejoices in confusion.

THE Republican conferees of the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Venango, Warren and Mercer, were in session at Franklin several days last week, and concluded their labors by nominating HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren, for Senator. Our information concerning the nominee leads us to the conclusion that the selection will be instantly rejected by a considerable body—we hope a decided majority—of the Republicans of the District. If we are to have a reform in legislation, only those with an established reputation for uprightness should be selected to go to Harrisburg. Mr. ALLEN was in the Legislature two years ago as a member of the House from Warren, and has since been rather conspicuous on the outside; and we believe the sentiment of the District will be found to be that on the outside he had better remain. We trust that independent, fair-minded Republicans, who believe that the time has come for resisting nominations unfit to be made, will organize at once for placing a proper candidate in the field. Of the particulars of ALLEN's nomination, we are not fully advised; but we feel certain that it is just such a nomination as will be safe to repudiate from the start.

THE Linn trial terminates to-day, with a speech from the defendant, the closing argument for the prosecution and the verdict of the jury. Public interest has not diminished, but it is not so absorbing a sentiment as it was a few days since, for the reason that the whole affair, from its inception months ago, is now as well understood as if its hidden details had been written out and spread before the public. The constitution of an ecclesiastical court, seems to be in the nature of a stupendous burlesque; that is if the court soon to become an interesting chapter in our local history may be accepted as a sample. In Doctor SCOVEL's lecture room, during the week, the extraordinary spectacle has been witnessed of the entire machinery of the prosecution, judges, attorneys and witnesses, being provided from the panel of jurors. The same persons who make up the verdict appear as prosecuting witnesses and prosecuting attorneys. This leads to the presumption that in the nature of things there must be some difference between an ecclesiastical court and a court of justice. How those who figured in this trial on behalf of the prosecution, will discharge their duty as jurors, is about all of the trial that the people await with any degree of curiosity. A verdict not only on facts but motives, has been rendered, stronger and more potent than it is in the power of the Presbytery to record.

IF it is the intention of NAPOLEON to precipitate a general European war, for the humiliation of Prussia and the aggrandizement of France, it would seem that he is now using Austria to bring about the complications that will pave the way for hostilities; and this is in perfect accord with the cable story of an alliance offensive and defensive between FRANCIS JOSEPH, VICTOR EMMANUEL, and the astute plotter of the Tuileries. Some weeks ago, VON BUEST, the Austrian Premier, made an official attack on Prussia, stating that all his efforts to bring about a thoroughly good understanding with that power had been of no avail, owing to its secret hostility to Austria. This created considerable excitement in Europe, and now we have news of a fresh attack on Prussia from the same source. Of course this will not pass unnoticed, and the drift of events seem to be in the direction of an open rupture instead of hidden ill-feeling, between the two nations. No one can doubt that this is the contingency NAPOLEON awaits with a readiness to grasp all its opportunities to strengthen himself and his dynasty on the French throne. This can only be done by a successful foreign war, and a war with Prussia above all other nations. The French people are jealous of Prussia, and painfully aware of the fact that to a great extent it has supplanted France as the controlling power on the continent. All accounts agree that such a war will be popular in France, and the French Liberals dread it because it will divert the attention of the people from reforms at home. But this will be an all powerful reason with the Emperor to promote it.

THE New York *Sun*, in common with other Republican journals which have emancipated themselves from the party discipline which requires them to support nominations not fit to be made, lays down this rule. It is as good for Pennsylvania as New York: "If anywhere Conventions should fail to do their duty, the press should speak out and exhort voters to make good their deficiency." And further, it urges that "to renominate the men who have disgraced the Legislature of the State is to make the party which does it directly responsible for their crimes and misdeeds."

In Pennsylvania the time is at hand when leaders and ringmen will begin to turn the party screws and put forth their customary appeals in behalf of regular nominations, no matter how corruptly made or how corrupt the nominees confessedly are. Let them be met with determined resistance from the start. If better men cannot be substituted, let Republicans resolve to vote against them, silently if necessary, but squarely any way. We repeat, if corrupt men must be chosen and the deviltries of past legislatures continued, let it be by the Democrats. Republicans can at least save their own party from the odium which leaders, who stick to old hacks, would still inflict on the party.

COL. MUTCHELER, of Northampton, has been selected to be Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, in the place of Mr. GALBRAITH, who declined the honor. The party are peculiarly situated—with a Croesus for a candidate they labor under the extraordinary necessity of protecting him from the faithful who are organizing raids on his money bags. This is a new difficulty; and we are likely to have a political illustration of the novel fact, that while a candidate's money may be a very good thing for procuring a nomination, if he is not disposed to be equally liberal in the canvass, it is liable to work to his disadvantage. In insisting that PACKER shall shell out, the *faithful* take a broad view of things, and it is not surprising that a refusal on his part should be regarded by them as anything but broad or liberal. Col. MUTCHELER, doubtless, possesses the qualities necessary to perform satisfactorily the duties of guardian of PACKER's money bags; but the selection will go far to strengthen the suspicion that the Democratic candidate, though ambitious to an extraordinary degree, is too parsimonious to suit the boys on whose support he relies, and without whom he had better shut up shop at once.

THE old Cable Company, in their opposition to the landing of the French line, professed to be governed by horror that ERLANGER and REUTER, rebel sympathizers in Europe, should have a hand in such an enterprise. This was the ostensible reason that the President was asked to send a revenue cutter to Massachusetts Bay to prevent the French wire from touching Yankee soil. The substantial reason, however, was the fear of competition, and that there was something of a basis for this, is shown by the dispatch this morning that the French cable will be open to the public on the 15th of August, at a reduction of twenty per cent from existing cable rates, with a still further reduction of one-half their tolls for press dispatches. This lets the cat out of the bag in all its proportions. Competition was feared, and the talk about ERLANGER and REUTER was the worst kind of a sham. It is to be hoped the New York *Sun*, foremost in attacking the President for his opposition to the British monopoly, will accept the situation, and especially the cheap cable rates.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

IRON ore, known as the Cumberland, is brought from Rhode Island to Pennsylvania to be mixed with our native ore. Fifteen per cent. of it will increase the value of our pig metal two dollars a ton. It is said that two thousand tons have been sent from Rhode Island to a single furnace in Cumberland within the past eighteen months, at a cost, freight included, of $6 50 a ton.

The queer conceits of Ed. Yerger's overweening vanity are being brought in evidence to injure his insanity. In his trial for Col. Crane's murder at Jackson, Miss. During the New York Democratic Convention, at which he was a delegate, he felt quite insulted at the neglect and annoyance that so little attention was paid them, the usual courtesies being almost entirely withheld. He was soon accounted for, Yerger, with his customary promptness, had ordered the clerk of the hotel to send all the cards for the Mississippi delegation to his room, and it was done. He was the Mississippi delegation, the honors should, therefore, be his!

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MR. MERRILL, in order to give an idea of some things in California, makes the following striking comparison: California is immense in every respect. The State itself is nine hundred miles long by two hundred broad. Three States larger than Illinois can be carved out of it. Wonderful as is its mineral wealth, yet that is far excelled by its agriculture; by its fruits, its grasses, grains and grasses. The highest peak in the Allegheny Mountains is hardly one-third of the altitude of peaks in the Sierra Nevada; and the tallest tree in the Mississippi Valley would not reach to the lowest limb of some of the forest monarchs of California. Think of trees whose trunks are greater in diameter than the shot-tower in Chicago, and whose tops pierce the heavens further than the highest church-spire in Chicago placed on top of that shot-tower would reach!

A LETTER dated at Nagasaka, Japan, says some portions of the city are well built, and in the public improvements you plainly observe the influence of foreign intercourse. A small island connected with the city proper by numerous bridges, called the Dezmar, was occupied by the Dutch more than two hundred years ago. Here, forced to live on a spot of less than three acres, under the espionage of the native native population, every species of insult and indignity offered and tamely submitted to, and all for the accumulation of filthy gain. No one is surprised at the expressions of contempt felt for them by the Japanese.

PROTESTANTISM in Spain is rapidly gaining ground, and the first Protestant burial there has taken place. The latter fact was an important revolution on Catholic domination. In Madrid Protestant worship is conducted in a large hall, capable of holding 1,000 persons. A Madrid letter of July 14th, says: Last Sunday I was there with the thermometer at 96° Fahrenheit, and yet every sitting and standing place was occupied, even out beyond the door and into the street. So intense was the interest that not one of the 1,000 or 1,100 persons present tried to leave the room, notwithstanding the intense heat.

IT is said that Boutwell's attention has been "directed" to the Coolie trade of San Francisco, in utter defiance of the law of 1862. It is not a little singular that the flagrant violation of this law has attracted so little attention from the Government, carried on, as the trade has been, in the face of the world. The Secretary's vigilance has come a little late.

JOHN REAL, condemned to the gallows in New York, says: "Rum done it all, and I'll never touch another drop as long as I live." One would suppose that a person in his shoes would not talk much about drops, but one of which will be more than a match for him.

THE hansom cabs are about to go into operation in New York. Then a passenger can ride a mile in a clean and neat cab for thirty cents, and at the same rate for every additional mile, while two can reduce the joint expense to forty cents a mile.

IN Greenland they have a prohibitory law which prevents the sale of alcohol in any form. It is suggested that the intense men in Massachusetts might learn a lesson by visiting a country that has made such progress towards the proper treatment of the question.

WHAT A THEOLOGICAL PROFESSOR SHOULD HAVE.—A good memory when testifying under oath.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.

The State Elections in Kentucky, Alabama and Tennessee this Week.

Three State elections take place this week. To-day Kentucky elects a State Treasurer and members of the Legislature; to-morrow Alabama elects members of the Legislature and six representatives in Congress, and on Thursday, the contest between Senter and Stokes in Tennessee will be decided.

The Kentucky election possesses no particular interest outside of the State. Both the Republicans and Democrats have candidates for State Treasurer, but the present incumbent, J. W. Tate, a Bourbon Democrat, will of course be chosen, although we look for an increased vote for the Republican candidate, Mr. Ramsey Wing. Last fall Grant received in the state 90,566 votes and Seymour 115,880—Seymour's majority, 76,313. There is some interest felt in the election of members of the Legislature, owing to a movement to place Jesse D. Bright, late of Indiana, in the United States Senate in place of Senator McCreery, who stood solitary and alone in the Senate in favor of the Johnson treaty.

Alabama elects six members of Congress and a Legislature. Both parties have candidates in all the districts, and the contest differs from that in the other Southern States in the fact that they are put forward as Republican and Democratic candidates, instead of radical and conservative. Of the six Democratic candidates three are "carpet baggers." In all probability the delegation will be evenly divided.

The election in Tennessee, on Thursday, is one of great importance to the people of the State, involving as it does the principles of amnesty and enfranchisement of the late rebels. Senter, the representative of this idea, is the present Governor, having assumed the office as President of the State Senate, when Governor Brownlow was chosen to the U. S. Senate. He is a man of no capabilities and culture, but his opponents charge that his personal habits are not what they should be; but this will not amount to much in Tennessee, where the ardent possesses unbounded popularity. Mr. Stokes is a fair specimen of the Tennessee politician, having some points in common with Brownlow and Andy Johnson. He is supported mainly by the element of the Republican party opposed to the enfranchisement of the rebels, and by a majority of the negroes. Senter has the support of the conservative Republicans, who are wearied of proscriptive and political agitation, and of the Democrats, whose strength in the State may be estimated by the fact that they gave Seymour 29,731 votes against 56,767 for Grant. The two candidates have been stumping the State together, and closed their canvass by a joint debate in Nashville on Saturday last. The election of Senter is conceded by the best informed correspondents of Northern papers in the State, although he has lost strength within the past ten days by his suspicious alliance with the Seymour and Blair Democracy. Both candidates were rebels at the outbreak of the war; both changed when the tide of the conflict set in favor of the Union; and both now profess to stand on the Chicago platform and support the administration of General Grant. In addition to Governor, a State Superintendent of Public Instruction and members of the Legislature are to be chosen on Wednesday.

THE LINN TRIAL.

The Voice of the People on the Manner of the Prosecution.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

I have read in your numbers of the 28th and 29th inst., an account of the trial of the Rev. S. P. Linn, by the Ohio Presbytery, so far as it has gone. The charges against the gentleman are "unministerial, indiscreet and immoral conduct." I am acquainted with but few members of this Presbytery, have never met Mr. Linn, and am therefore have no personal feelings in the matter one way or the other. And while I feel it is most pernicious to the cause of the Redeemer, that one of his ministers should act so as to lay himself liable to such charges as are preferred against Mr. Linn, even by the breath of common fame, yet we hold that the honor of the church imperatively demands that the accused should have a fair and impartial trial. And now, whatever the merits of this case may turn out to be, we must say that we have never known a judicial case either in an ecclesiastical or a civil court arranged and carried forward, if we can say it has been carried forward at all) in such a bungling and unprecedented manner. We hold that the rulings of the court have often been improper, arbitrary and inconsistent throughout. The largest part of the testimony taken has been *hearsay* testimony, which is never admitted in the case and the "mountain of mole hill" has been made to public reputation, even to the public prejudice of the defendant, and annoyance that so little attention was paid them, the usual courtesies being almost entirely withheld. He was soon accounted for, Yerger, with his customary promptness, had ordered the clerk of the hotel to send all the cards for the Mississippi delegation to his room, and it was done. He was the Mississippi delegation, the honors should, therefore, be his!

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THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.

The State Elections in Kentucky, Alabama and Tennessee this Week.

Three State elections take place this week. To-day Kentucky elects a State Treasurer and members of the Legislature; to-morrow Alabama elects members of the Legislature and six representatives in Congress, and on Thursday, the contest between Senter and Stokes in Tennessee will be decided.

The Kentucky election possesses no particular interest outside of the State. Both the Republicans and Democrats have candidates for State Treasurer, but the present incumbent, J. W. Tate, a Bourbon Democrat, will of course be chosen, although we look for an increased vote for the Republican candidate, Mr. Ramsey Wing. Last fall Grant received in the state 90,566 votes and Seymour 115,880—Seymour's majority, 76,313. There is some interest felt in the election of members of the Legislature, owing to a movement to place Jesse D. Bright, late of Indiana, in the United States Senate in place of Senator McCreery, who stood solitary and alone in the Senate in favor of the Johnson treaty.

Alabama elects six members of Congress and a Legislature. Both parties have candidates in all the districts, and the contest differs from that in the other Southern States in the fact that they are put forward as Republican and Democratic candidates, instead of radical and conservative. Of the six Democratic candidates three are "carpet baggers." In all probability the delegation will be evenly divided.

The election in Tennessee, on Thursday, is one of great importance to the people of the State, involving as it does the principles of amnesty and enfranchisement of the late rebels. Senter, the representative of this idea, is the present Governor, having assumed the office as President of the State Senate, when Governor Brownlow was chosen to the U. S. Senate. He is a man of no capabilities and culture, but his opponents charge that his personal habits are not what they should be; but this will not amount to much in Tennessee, where the ardent possesses unbounded popularity. Mr. Stokes is a fair specimen of the Tennessee politician, having some points in common with Brownlow and Andy Johnson. He is supported mainly by the element of the Republican party opposed to the enfranchisement of the rebels, and by a majority of the negroes. Senter has the support of the conservative Republicans, who are wearied of proscriptive and political agitation, and of the Democrats, whose strength in the State may be estimated by the fact that they gave Seymour 29,731 votes against 56,767 for Grant. The two candidates have been stumping the State together, and closed their canvass by a joint debate in Nashville on Saturday last. The election of Senter is conceded by the best informed correspondents of Northern papers in the State, although he has lost strength within the past ten days by his suspicious alliance with the Seymour and Blair Democracy. Both candidates were rebels at the outbreak of the war; both changed when the tide of the conflict set in favor of the Union; and both now profess to stand on the Chicago platform and support the administration of General Grant. In addition to Governor, a State Superintendent of Public Instruction and members of the Legislature are to be chosen on Wednesday.

THE LINN TRIAL.

The Voice of the People on the Manner of the Prosecution.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

I have read in your numbers of the 28th and 29th inst., an account of the trial of the Rev. S. P. Linn, by the Ohio Presbytery, so far as it has gone. The charges against the gentleman are "unministerial, indiscreet and immoral conduct." I am acquainted with but few members of this Presbytery, have never met Mr. Linn, and am therefore have no personal feelings in the matter one way or the other. And while I feel it is most pernicious to the cause of the Redeemer, that one of his ministers should act so as to lay himself liable to such charges as are preferred against Mr. Linn, even by the breath of common fame, yet we hold that the honor of the church imperatively demands that the accused should have a fair and impartial trial. And now, whatever the merits of this case may turn out to be, we must say that we have never known a judicial case either in an ecclesiastical or a civil court arranged and carried forward, if we can say it has been carried forward at all) in such a bungling and unprecedented manner. We hold that the rulings of the court have often been improper, arbitrary and inconsistent throughout. The largest part of the testimony taken has been *hearsay* testimony, which is never admitted in the case and the "mountain of mole hill" has been made to public reputation, even to the public prejudice of the defendant, and annoyance that so little attention was paid them, the usual courtesies being almost entirely withheld. He was soon accounted for, Yerger, with his customary promptness, had ordered the clerk of the hotel to send all the cards for the Mississippi delegation to his room, and it was done. He was the Mississippi delegation, the honors should, therefore, be his!

The American social science association will hold two meetings in October; its annual business meeting on the 18th of that month, at Boston, when an amended draft of the constitution will be submitted for acceptance; and a three days' general meeting at New York on the 20th, 21st and 22d of October. At the latter papers will be read by George W. Curtis, Speaker Blaine, Gen. Garfield, Dr. Elisha Harris, Prof. Lowell, C. F. Adams, Jr., and other men of equal or higher rank and the occasion will be one of great interest.

Springfield, Massachusetts, is to have a musical jubilee for all western Massachusetts on the 21st of September, with a chorus of three hundred, and other things to match. Very sensible. Shall we jubilate musically in Pittsburgh? We can do it, if we try, and do it well, too.

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NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

Freedom in Fashion—Fashions for the Seaside—Promenade and Ball Costumes—Bathing Dresses.

From our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, July, 1869.

This has not, so far, been a very rapturous season for the proprietors of summer hotels, and the caterers of the gay watering places. The weather has been cool and damp, and city people have been glad to stay in their comfortable houses. August may improve the prospect if it should come out very warm, but I am inclined to think that there is not quite so much money to be spent as formerly on the superfluities, and that the expensive watering places will have to suffer.

THE DRESSMAKER'S HARVEST.

The past few years have brought a harvest for fashionable dressmakers on which they have made the most in putting up prices to almost prohibitory rates. The modern "suit" is a very complicated affair, and it is not uncommon for the making to cost twice and three times as much as the material. A simple street costume which has cost fifteen dollars or less will come up to fifty or more by the time it has left the dressmaker's hands.

This may supply only a required margin for the heavy expenses of a large city dress-making establishment, but there are few ladies who can afford to dash on their resources to that extent for any considerable length of time, so the time of such establishments must always remain limited.

For two or three years the changes in costumes have been so great and so radical that very many have employed first-rate dressmakers in order to obtain models from which they could fashion their own wardrobes, or get their assistants to copy. But these methods so far, this has been the great burden of the present time, to prove the public exposition of Mr. Linn to his own injury, which, as we have already said, is not the case to any extent. If Mr. Linn has sullied his ministerial character, and brought reproach upon the cause of the Master, by any means, he has sullied him for it. But do it in a fair and regular way. I do not mean that in a formal or legal manner, and then take the statements of any and every one he may have heard a few days and in any term in which they may choose to give them. In order, on the leader of the prosecution has said, "that they may get at the thing to some shape or take a little hay out of the timothy in the *right* shape and the *right* form; and if there is no right way of conducting this case then no thing in no case can be done. I want to hand to take either truth or dreams" as the prosecution may bring one or the other. A court is bound to take only *facts*, and facts well substantiated by weighty, reliable witnesses, and not "dreamed" by sleeping ones. We want neither dreams nor dreamers in a case where a man is being tried for his ecclesiastical standing and ministerial life. And what is more, the christian sense of the country demands that this case be tried on *its own merits*. And yet we fear that it will be very difficult for this prosecution to satisfy the public at large, that had there been no *seamary* article written and published there would have been any Linn trial at this time at least. We do not say that this last so called offense is the grand instigator of this prosecution, but we say that this feeling has somehow or other got wonderfully fastened on to the public mind.

A PRESBYTER.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have been reading the proceedings of the Presbytery of Ohio in the trial of Rev. Mr. Linn, and am utterly amazed at the testimony admitted. Is it possible that the whole Presbytery is befogged and bewildered by the famous letter, and are determined to punish Mr. Linn *pectus relicqua?* As I understand the case, *common fame* is the occasion. All right, if sufficiently flagrant, but when common fame comes into court she must prove the *facts* which she has been reporting—just as an individual accuser must. She cannot turn her back upon her own track and give evidence of her own words as proof of the *facts* reported. *This is what is being done in Mr. Linn's case*, instead of proving the facts, the committee is allowed to prove what A told B, and what witness understood C did in consequence of supposed facts not proven. A witness is allowed to prove *why* certain persons left the Church in Cleveland. This he could not have known except from mere hearsay. The whole trial is become farcical, and nobody at a distance will believe that it would ever have occurred if it had not been for *that letter*. Mr. Linn has confidence been imprisoned and has not exhibited that staidness becoming a minister of the gospel, but heaven has imprisoned may have behaved, if tried, let *facts* be proved and not rumors and hearsay.

AN ELDER.

Prof. Wilson's Testimony in the Linn Trial.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In the communication in your issue of yesterday, entitled "Western Theological Seminary vs. Rev. S. P. Linn," I think there is a severity in regard to the testimony of Professor Wilson, which the writer would hardly have indulged if he had known all the facts. Every careful observer must have noticed, frequently, the want of definiteness in the manner of putting the questions to the witnesses. This is one reason for the frequent misunderstandings between the parties in the case and the "mountains of mole hills" made by the Dutch more than two hundred years ago. Here, forced to live on a spot of less than three acres, under the espionage of the native native population, every species of insult and indignity offered and tamely submitted to, and all for the accumulation of filthy gain. No one is surprised at the expressions of contempt felt for them by the Japanese.

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Union Republican Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR.
JOHN W. GEARY.
SUPREME JUDGE.
HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE—THOMAS HOWARD.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—MILES S. HUMPHREYS, JOSEPH WALTON, ALEXANDER MILLAR, JAMES TAYLOR, D. N. WHITE, JOHN H. KERR.
ASSISTANT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—F. H. COLLIER.
SHERIFF—HUGH S. FLEMING.
CLERK OF COURTS—JOSEPH BROWNE.
RECORDER—THOMAS H. HUNTER.
TREASURER—J. F. DENNISTON.
REGISTER—JOSEPH H. GRAY.
CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT—ALEXANDER BILLINGS.
COMMISSIONER—C. B. BOSTWICK.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—ABDIEL MCCLURE.

THE LAFAYETTE COURIER SAYS:

"In our advertising column will be seen the advertisement of Peterson's Corn and Rudon Ointment, a preparation of real merit. We judge of its merit for many high toned gentlemen from prominent gentlemen with whom we are personally acquainted. It is put up in a neat and tasteful manner, and at a price which brings it within the reach of the rich and poor alike. It is said to be prompt and its care permanent. Its use is painless and innocent. An article of this kind cannot fail to be considered in the light of a public good, for Corns and Bunions are the greatest pests we know of. Young ladies and Gents can, by its use, "trip the light fantastic toe," with ease and comfort now. We recommend it a trial.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY
A. J. RANKIN,
DRUGGIST,
44 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sent on receipt of 60 cents to any address.

BACKACHE.

Pains in the Back, Hips or Groin are in almost every instance caused by some disturbance of the Kidneys or Bladders.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Are peculiarly adapted to complaints of this nature. Ever since the introduction of these celebrated Pills, now over three years, they have been found a most remarkable cure, for became so universally popular. They never fail to be taken according to direction. Great care is taken in their composition. What they do one they do always. They contain neither mineral nor poison, being purely vegetable so harm can arise from their use in any quantity. They are adapted to all ages. Can be given to children with perfect safety, and being sugar coated, possesses all their qualities and makes them easy to take

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills,

Cure Gravel, Dropsy, Non-retention of Urine, Strangury, Diabetes, Obstruction or Inflammation of the

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

To Holders of 5-20 Bonds.

BY EXCHANGING YOUR 5-20'S FOR

U. S. THIRTY YEAR CURRENCY SIXES,

The Premium Received on the Exchange will pay the difference between Gold and Currency Interest for SIX YEARS WITH GOLD AT PAR.

BONDS ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield st.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 31, 1869.

The condition of our local money market at the close of the week, shows a steady gaining in ease. Our banks are able to accommodate the customer borrowers liberally as desired, and very little acceptable paper is seen on the open market. During the late advance in United States bonds many persons here have sold out, thinking it good policy to pocket the large profit offered them rather than trust the contingency of a decline in the price of bonds. The continued heavy purchases of bonds for the Sinking Fund is, no doubt, the principal cause for the buoyancy of all the classes of Governments, and it is a peculiarity of the stock market that when prices are highest the demand is most active. While few have nerve to buy on a falling market, almost all are bold on a rising market. The Secretary of the Treasury was again on Thursday, in the purchase of one million of bonds for the Sinking Fund, as on his last previous purchase of three millions, especially fortunate in procuring them at prices under the market, thus again vindicating the policy he is pursuing of purchasing in the open market in preference to buying privately.

The New York *Herald* says the termination of the July purchases last Wednesday induced a great many "bear" sales, and several prominent government dealers are reported "short" of the market. Perhaps the stock operators saw an opportunity thus presented of making a "corner" on some of some of the issues being such as to enable them successfully to manage it, and the ease with which government operators to have been caught in their own trap. It is an interesting battle between the two classes of Wall street operators. The stock operators are shrewd and have long been waiting the opportunity to "twist" the government men, whose professions of "more legitimate" business have rendered them somewhat unpopular. Napoleon, it is well known, goes to war for an idea. Here are two sets of business men in a desperate contest, arising out of a like unsubstantial origin.

The Treasury now possesses $25,000,000 currency; and, in some quarters, there is a very confident opinion that a large proportion of this will be placed upon the market, during August, by the continuance of the present rate of purchases of bonds. As yet we have no official announcement of the policy of the Secretary relative to the purchases of bonds for some days past, however, certain brokers who heretofore have anticipated the Secretary's operations with remarkable accuracy, have openly boasted of their certain knowledge that the purchases will be continued through August at the same amount as in July, and their professions have been backed by heavy purchases of bonds.

United States bonds remain strong at the advance of yesterday. Ten-forties being especially strong. The support in the market is in the anticipation that the Secretary of the Treasury will continue his purchases of bonds through August to the same extent as through July.

—Gold has been rather quiet at 136¼@136⅝. The advance of bonds on Saturday, and a slightly easier feeling in exchanges, have favored ventures in the premium; but no withdrawal having, there has been a good deal of strong buying. The carrying rate has ranged at 6 per cent. The shipments reported by Saturday's steamers amount to $116,172.

—In the New York stock market there has been little business, owing to the adjournment of the board, out of respect to the memory of Henry Keep, Esq., one of its oldest and most influential members. On the whole, stocks were steady. Northwestern, which it was supposed would decline owing to the decease of Mr. Keep, the principal stockholder and caller in control of the road, was quite firm, and sold at 53 to 53¼.

The general list is quiet but strong; Reading is an exception, having sold down to 96½, against par yesterday, owing to sales to realize profits on the late rise.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

July 31, 1869.	10 00 A. M.	11 05 A. M.	12 30 P. M.	3 30 P. M.
New York Central	214½	215	...	213¾
Hudson River	...	187½	...	...
Harlem	97½	97½	...	98
Reading	...	96½	...	...
Michigan Central	138½	139	...	139¼
Illinois Central	...	141½	...	...
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	107½	107¾	...	107½
Fort Wayne	...	133	...	132½
Chicago and Northwestern	81¾	...	...	83
Do preferred	114½	...	...	114¾
Rock Island	...	...	...	...
Toledo and Wabash	...	...	...	...
Toledo and Wabash, pref	...	...	...	...
Cincinnati and Alton	...	...	...	74
Do preferred	...	...	...	88½
St. Paul	...	...	...	...
St. Paul, preferred	...	...	...	...
Ohio and Mississippi	...	...	...	...
Pacific Mail	...	84½	...	...
Western Union Telegraph	...	87¾	...	...
Adams Express	...	69¾	...	...
Merchants Union Express	...	30½	...	...
American M. U. Ex	...	41	...	...
Wells, Fargo & Co.	...	21¾	...	...
United States Ex.	...	70	...	...
Gold	...	136¾	...	136¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	214½	214½	...	...
Hudson River	187½	187½	...	...
Harlem	95	95	...	...
Reading	96	96	...	...
Mich. Central	139½	139½	...	...
Mich Southern	105½	105½	...	...
Illinois Central	141	141	...	...
Cleve. and Pitts	107½	107½	...	...
Fort Wayne	133½	133½	...	...
Chicago and North.	83¼	83	...	...
do preferred	115	115	...	...
Rock Island	114¾	114¾	...	...
Tol. and Wabash	74	...	...	...
do preferred	...	...	...	...
Chicago and Alton	103¾	...	...	...
do preferred	87½	88½	1	...
Ohio and Miss	31¾	...	...	...
Pacific Mail	84½	84½	...	...
Western U. Tel	87¾	87¾	...	...
Adams Express	69¾	70	...	¼
Merch U. Ex	30½	30½	...	...
American M. U. Ex	41	...	...	...
Wells, Fargo & Co.	21¾	...	...	...
United States Ex.	70	...	...	...
Gold	136¾	136¾	...	...

—At Chicago, according to the *Tribune*, there has been a marked falling off both in general business and in financial transactions during the last few days, and, in the business point of view, everything begins to wear the drowsy aspect which in former seasons has usually begun in June and lasted until August. This season it was deferred so long by the marketing of that portion of the grain crop which was held over, and by the movement of the wool clip, that most persons had begun to think we should have none of the usual summer stagnation of business or plethora of money. Like the heat of summer, however, it was only late, and has come at last; trade in the stores and transactions at the bank counters have diminished perceptibly within a few days past; borrowers are few, and loanable funds are getting disgustingly plenty at most of the banks, and particularly so at those which are now paying four per cent. and upwards on balances of country banks. Under these circumstances all borrowers who produce the proper collateral experience no difficulty in getting money. The rate is nominally ten per cent., but for good short-time loans that rate would probably be shaded. Notwithstanding the present abundance of funds, every one is expecting a close money market by the 1st of September, and bankers prefer to hold a large surplus of idle funds until then, to letting it out at low rates for thirty days

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day, will execute purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY EVENING, July 31, 1869. }

During the past week trade has been dull, and there has been very little fluctuation in prices, though many articles of produce are nominal in price.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The receipts are mostly of an inferior quality, and prices are nominally from $2 50 @ 3 00 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll commands 22@25c ₱ lb. Common and inferior qualities are dull and entirely nominal in price.

EGGS—Choice fresh packed eggs are in fair demand at 18@20c ₱ dozen.

BEESWAX—There is fair a demand for puret at 40c ₱ lb., but mixed with grease is dull of sale at 30c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—Market steady at $1 44 for extra No. 1, and $1 08 for No. 2.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market active and demand good. We quote shoulders at 15¾@15½c; rib sides 18¾@18½c; clear sides 19¾@19½c; canvassed sugar cured hams 25½c. Canvassed breakfast bacon 22c; canvassed dried beef 22c. Lard in tierces 18½c, and in buckets 20c. Mess pork ₱ bbl $34 00.

CHEESE—We quote Goshen cheese extra at 16½c; Ohio Goshen at 15@15½c; Ohio Factory at 14½; Hamburg 14c; and Western Reserve at 13@15½c.

SEEDS—We quote flaxseed at $2 50 ₱ bushel. There is no timothy for sale, and nominal at $4 00.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 75@1 80, and $1 90@1 95 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $3 75@5 00, as to size of package.

PICKLES—No demand and prices nominally 20@30c ₱ hundred.

HAY—Receipts fair. New sells from country wagons at $16@18 ₱ ton, and old timothy hay at $20@22 ₱ ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Hominy Mill prices are as follows: For bran, wholesale ₱ hundred, 90c; shipstuff, $1 10; middlings, $1 70; sweepings, $2 00.

FEATHERS—Prime to choice 85@95c ₱ lb.

VINEGAR—Pure apple vinegar ₱ gallon 25c.

CHICKENS—Sales of spring chickens at 50 @ 60c ₱ pair by the coop.

BRAN—Sold at $1 00@2 00 ₱ bush.

HONEY—Sales of new honey at 35c ₱ lb.

TOMATOES—Sales of New Jersey at $1 50@2 00 ₱ box.

PEACHES—Sales of new peaches by the box at $2 for a choice article.

POTATOES—Receipts of new large, and prices are nominally 50@60c ₱ bush, and by the barrel $1 50. Retailing in the market at 60@70c as to quality.

CIDER—We quote Phoenix hydraulic cement at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bbl, and Johnstown at $2 75@3 00.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and dull, the demand being quite small. Choice brands are held firmly, but other grades are nominal. We quote from store good to fancy at $5 50@6 00, choice spring in bbls $6 50@6 75, and in sacks $6 25@6 50; winter wheat in bbls $7@7 50, and in sacks $6 75@7 25. We quote as follows, fresh ground articles, manufactured by the several mills in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the Southern side: Best brands, in barrels, from $7 50@8 00, and in sacks, $7 25@7 50; second best brands from $7@7 50 in barrels, and in sacks, $6 75@7 00; third quality, $6 50@6 00 in barrels, and in sacks, $6 25@6 50, and good extra and baker's flour in barrels from $5 50@6 00 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—We quote at 75@81 ₱ bush, as to quality.

GRAIN—Market quiet, and few transactions reported. New winter wheat is opening out at $1 25@1 25 ₱ bushel for prime to choice. Old red winter wheat is in fair demand at $1 37@1 40 for prime to choice. Oats continue quiet and unchanged, with sales of new car load lots at 40@50c, and from store at 70@72c ₱ bushel. Corn is scarce and firm, with choice ₱ bushel in depot and elevator, and very extra yellow at $1 00 ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet at $1 25 ₱ bushel. No. 1 and fine buckwheat and pulses entirely nominal. Nothing doing in barley.

WHISKY—Trade moderate and prices unchanged. We note sales of 50 bbls Monongahela, two years old, $2 25; and old Monongahela, three years old, $3 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, }
EAST LIBERTY, }
SATURDAY, July 31, 1869. }

CATTLE—During the past week the market has been well supplied with cattle, fliers being more on sale than for a long time past, and good cattle were in demand in the fore part of the week, but on Thursday and since, but little trading seemed to prevail for any kind, unless the very best, and common cattle were hard to dispose of at 3½@5c ₱ hundred less than in the early part of the week. There were on the pens at the close to-day, a good many cars unsold and held over to the coming week, and prospects look rather bad for much improvement. A large number of cattle are reported on the way to this market, and the New York and Philadelphia markets are reported as "mad," so there is a prospect that somebody will get "hit," if they continue to buy at the prices reported. There are Texas cattle in New York that was bought here last week are still unsold. New York unsold. They cost about $61 50 per head here and report says they were offered on Friday at $49 00 per head. Other Texas cattle sold in New York for about the same per head as was offered for them here

We quote this week as follows:

Good to extra of 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steers at 5¾@6¼c; fair to good, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs steers $5 75@6 25; fair to good and thinnish 1,000 to 1,100 lb steers $5 00@5 50; common to fair 900 to 1,000 lb steers at 4@5 50; light stock steers 800 to 900 lbs $4@4 75. The sales of cattle for the week were 2,433 head, as shown by the following book, kept by Wm. H. Campbell, against 2,160 head last week. The figures over the sales are omitted.

HOGS—The market has been steady all week, with a current upward tendency, and prices are nominally 50@60c ₱ hundred higher than last week. Receipts and sales of hogs were in demand, and prices about 50c per hundred higher than on last Monday on nearly all goods, with the prospect constantly of scarcity of some of the best, as the least until there is another rush of receipts, when, of course, prices must go down. We quote the best choice assorted Chicago hogs selling to-day at 8¾@9c ₱ lb. The Philadelphia market; the best New York hogs at $9 00@9 37½; and common New York hogs at $8 50@9 00, as to quality, as reported by telegraph.

SHEEP—The run of sheep has been fair this week, and the sales have been quite active, but since has been on the decline, and prices are fully $1 per hundred lower than last week, and very dull at that. The best to extra sheep are selling to-day at 5@5½ 50 per cwt, 4½@5c per cent to fair 3½@4c sheep 3½c common to medium 2½@3 50 per cwt.; and pullers and poor trash from 50@75c per head.

SHIPMENTS.

The shipments for the past week, as reported by J. H. Grayson, Esq., who has charge of the books in that department, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses
Monday, July 26	79	5,013	2,756	98
Tuesday, " 27	709	2,285	3,447	77
Wednday, " 28	1,122	2,043	5,720	16
Thursday, " 29	1,223	2,930	4,578	28
Friday, " 30	1,649	2,876	3,105	14
Saturday, " 31	21	4,164	250	31
Total for week	5,231	14,809	19,355	274
Same time last week	4,433	14,826	...	...

The following sales are reported:

CATTLE.

Sold by.	To whom sold.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L. & G.	H Dedrick	5	5,000	$7 00
Holmes, L. & G.	J B Landis	2	by head	50 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Mc Clure	2	2,800	6 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Moses	7	1,050	6 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Schaffner	2	1,900	6 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Beardsley	102	121,810	7 37
Holmes, L. & G.	H Dedrick	15	19,100	7 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Moses	18	18,650	5 75
Holmes, L. & G.	Woodlan	18	17,810	6 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Jos Arth	20	19,210	4 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Schaffner	18	17,950	5 25
Holmes, L. & G.	J B Landis	4	2,960	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Mc Clure	13	9,984	4 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Mayres	13	9,984	4 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Arth	2	by head	90 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Woodlan	18	19,220	6 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Schaffner	18	17,950	5 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Vedder & B	60	62,640	6 87
Holmes, L. & G.	Beardsley	97	97,140	7 00
Holmes, L. & G.	B W Gillett	80	80,320	7 12
Holmes, L. & G.	Arth & Vedder	21	19,740	5 75
Holmes, L. & G.	Arth & Vedder	21	17,220	5 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Arth & Vedder	20	19,020	5 75
Shoaf	Hickman	18	18,200	7 25
Smith & Bine	Hickman	18	18,900	7 00
Smith	Klemans	61	67,100	7 25
Orr & W	Foster	19	20,140	7 00
Hedges & T	B W Gillett	50	62,500	7 50
Hedges & T	B W Gillett	97	111,550	7 50
Shyr	Foster	2	1,750	6 00
Shyr	John Kohler	2	1,750	6 00
Hedges & T	E Young	20	19,870	7 00
Hedges & T	Hickman	7	6,790	6 75
Hedges & T	McAnly	4	4,060	7 00
Hedges & T	Bridgman	28	28,270	7 00
Shyr	Bridgman	25	18,000	4 50
Hazelwood & B.	Hendricks	20	17,240	5 00
Hazelwood & B.	Briggs	18	20,040	7 00
Hazelwood & B.	Mayres	18	19,460	7 00
Hazelwood & B.	Mayres	2	2,270	4 00
Hazelwood & B.	Briggs	21	23,940	7 00
Hazelwood & B.	Beardsley	53	58,830	6 62
Hedges & T	Young	20	20,000	6 75
Hedges & T	Moses	18	17,100	6 25
Hedges & T	Young	18	18,000	6 75
Daniels	Evans	19	22,180	7 25
Pearce	Young	23	23,460	7 00
Fletcher	McAnlie	13	14,300	7 00
Lear	Duffy	9	10,260	7 00
Lear	Duffy	9	10,125	6 50
Gibbs & Co	Wyckoff	14	15,400	7 00
Shyr	Yohn	6	6,240	6 50
Shyr	Sprake Bridge	2	2,240	7 00
Shyr	Bridgman	2	2,240	7 00
Smith & F	Groff	18	20,520	6 75
Smith & F	Kramlich	18	23,400	6 40
Martin	Bower	55	78,650	6 50
Whitehill	Miller	55	78,650	6 50
Hollar	Miller	13	17,290	6 50
Hollar	Hanlan	13	17,290	6 50
Smith & Bine	J Arth	21	21,000	6 50
Hedges & T	Huntzberger	21	41,000	6 50
Hedges & T	Huntzberger	1	1,620	6 00
Hedges & T	Huntzberger	19	18,050	6 00
Hedges & T	Huntzberger	20	18,800	5 75
Hedges & Mayres	Groff	18	18,000	6 00
Ward	Lamb	45	63,000	7 87
Brown	Huntzberger	20	19,800	6 00
Kaufman	Klemans & M	30	37,920	7 25
Hollar	Bain	2	1,800	6 00
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Orr & Williams	Arth	20	18,000	6 00
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Hazelwood & B.	Kenady	18	19,500	6 50

HOGS.

Bought by.	From whom.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L. & G.	W Allerton	65	21,450	$10 37
Gilchrist & Co.	W M Tildon	85	27,200	10 35
Gilchrist & Co.	Wm Allerton	85	25,500	10 00
Gilchrist & Co.	Frazell	37	8,240	9 75
Gilchrist & Co.	Wm Allerton	76	24,320	10 00
Gilchrist & Co.	Watson	74	21,660	10 80
Gilchrist & Co.	Wm Allerton	81	25,920	10 00
Gilchrist & Co.	A Isdorf	55	11,010	9 50
Gilchrist & Co.	S Hooker	51	16,830	10 25
Gilchrist & Co.	Thomas	91	25,500	9 50
Gilchrist & Co.	W M Tildon	81	25,920	10 00
Gilchrist & Co.	S Hooker	51	16,830	10 25
Gilchrist & Co.	W M Tildon	132	42,240	10 00
Gilchrist & Co.	W Allerton	96	31,680	10 00

The transactions were for lots to fill previous contracts. There were a number of sales and resales. There was a considerable amount of parer contracts, but not so much oil changed hands, as many persons would suppose. The Eastern markets are reported dull with but little disposition manifested to make large enlistments. There was a falling off in the receipts of the raw material amounting to several thousand barrels, as will be perceived by reference to our comparison table. For refined oil, the principal inquiry was for July and August.

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The receipts of crude for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	18,906	11,748

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The crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past five years were:

From January 1 to July 31, 1869	465,179
Same time in 1868	662,147
Same time in 1867	347,936
Same time 1866	501,852
Same time 1865	241,879

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The exports of Refined East for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	4,449	6,651
Allegheny Valley	14,583	11,761
Total	19,032	18,329

Exports of refined East for the past two years, from January 1st to date:

	Last year.	This year.
Per Pennsylvania Central	91,151	73,802
Per Allegheny Valley R. R.	255,880	211,671
Total	346,931	285,233

SALES.

The Crude and Refined sales and resales for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude bbls	21,850	24,650
Refined	55,550	41,900
Total	77,400	66,550

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

The market on Saturday exhibited more business, besides the sales were larger than the previous day. The sales of refined were:

REFINED OIL.

1,000 bbls spot	31½c
2,000 bbls November and December	33c
1,000 bbls spot	32½c
1,000 bbls spot	31½c

CRUDE OIL.

The market was steady, but not very active; holders were not disposed to make any further concessions in order to effect sales. We are reported the following:

1,000 bbls, present Allegheny rise	14½c
1,000 bbls spot	15c
1,000 bbls spot	14½c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 31, 12:15 P. M.—Crude, prices fast evening: Crude in bulk steady with inquiry at 12½@13c; crude in casks dull at 20½@21c. Refined quiet and steady at 32c for July, 32@32½c for August; 33c for September, and 33½@34c for October.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31, 11:15 A. M.—P. L. S. to W., 30@47; S. W., 31½@c; crude 16c. Market quiet.

TARR FARM, July 31, 12 M.—Market opened very firm, and the current rose to 50c, but reports say they were offered on Friday at $49 00 per head. Other Texas cattle sold in New York for about the same per head as was offered for them here.

HOGS—The market has been steady all week, with a current upward tendency, and prices are nominally 50@60c ₱ hundred higher than last week. Receipts and sales of hogs were in demand, and prices about 50c per hundred higher than on last Monday on nearly all goods, with the prospect constantly of scarcity of some of the best, as the least until there is another rush of receipts, when, of course, prices must go down. We quote the best choice assorted Chicago hogs selling to-day at 8¾@9c ₱ lb. The Philadelphia market; the best New York hogs at $9 00@9 37½; and common New York hogs at $8 50@9 00, as to quality, as reported by telegraph.

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BUSINESS.

Trade in oil was dull. There was a material decline in prices, more particularly as relates to refined. The principal portions of the transactions were for lots to fill previous contracts. There were a number of sales and resales. There was a considerable amount of parer contracts, but not so much oil changed hands, as many persons would suppose. The Eastern markets are reported dull with but little disposition manifested to make large enlistments. There was a falling off in the receipts of the raw material amounting to several thousand barrels, as will be perceived by reference to our comparison table. For refined oil, the principal inquiry was for July and August.

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Total	77,400	66,550

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

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REFINED OIL.

1,000 bbls spot	31½c
2,000 bbls November and December	33c
1,000 bbls spot	32½c
1,000 bbls spot	31½c

CRUDE OIL.

The market was steady, but not very active; holders were not disposed to make any further concessions in order to effect sales. We are reported the following:

1,000 bbls, present Allegheny rise	14½c
1,000 bbls spot

Continued from First Page.

not reach it. How could they get witnesses on that point? Then it is affirmed that things are prejudicial to what? Prejudicial to the interests of Cleveland, as a rival to some other city? Prejudicial to the eclipse of the sun? If they were statements prejudicial to the church, why did they not say so? They have not attempted and could not find out what it was, and they have not found any evidence bearing upon that point.

THE UNDUE FAMILIARITY WITH FEMALES.

The next is, "that he acknowledged indiscretions in undue familiarity with females." In his social life he "acknowledged." You know how that will aggravate the thing. He is to be regarded as innocent until the charge is proved against him. Who will not take this as a principle of common sense and equity? But this claim that he has *acknowledged* that he has been a criminal. Have they *proved* his acknowledgement? Have they attempted to prove that these very things were an injury to his character? Not a single witness is produced to prove any acknowledgment on his part! Nothing whatever has been proved concerning undue familiarity with females. They have not attempted to prove some kind of familiarity, but this is not much the question of *undue* familiarity, in looking over these charges, one would select this as the one upon which they expected to make the very strongest point of the prosecution. They have not brought any witnesses to prove that there was any such excessive familiarity with females as the case of the two individuals spoken of in the paper.

The next point we come to notice is his *attempt to flee from justice* that he had been guilty. This point should have been proved, or they should not have asked the Court to listen to it. They have not produced a single member of the session to prove this solitary allegation. It is further alleged that he made *promises* to repeat the offense. It is not only claimed that he admitted the truth of the charges, but that he promised repentance. Where is the evidence that he promised anything? Where is the specific charge to indict? Did it originate in the hearts of the committee? Again it is alleged that he promised to reform to such an extent as to cause families to leave the church, and that he was *forbidden* to preach several houses. How much does that aggravate it? That there was no acknowledgement of undue familiarity; that there were things against which he had been warned; that he promised repentance, which he failed to observe; that he persisted in his course, and that he had been forbidden to enter several houses on that account! Where have they attempted to bring evidence of this, because we wish the Committee to be held responsible? We wish to have them held up as the men who were to produce the evidence. Where have they intimated to the Court that any witnesses had ever been heard upon this point at all? That looked like some crushing, terrible accusation. It looked fierce—terribly fierce upon its face—and it was their duty to establish it, or give some reason for their failure to do so.

It is also alleged that his conduct was such as to cause a Christian lady to withdraw from the church. There is not a witness produced here—not one. I do not think there was such witness, because I happen to know the whole region round there, having spent twenty-six years as pastor, and I know there is not a name here, in this body, that we have heard, that would have proven this charge, if brought here. If testimony had been given on this point, it would not have amounted to anything.

The Moderator—Is this testimony ?

Mr. McKaig—I am not a witness. If you call me as a witness I can state something on this point. [Laughter.]

Dr. McKinney—I did not wish to have anything unless it is testimony.

The Moderator—The question is, whether he was giving testimony or not. Proceed.

MR. M'KAIG STATES A FACT.

Mr. McKaig—I knew the court would not object to hearing the single fact. [Laughter. A voice—go ahead.]

Mr. McKaig—I think they have heard so little fact in this case, that they might be glad to get one now and then. [Renewed laughter.] The fact is, while the Linn was preaching there, a Christian mother had a child that became a little restless. She got up and wrestled with it in her arms. The minister stopped until she got out; and that was the whole thing. I think it was best that she should get up and leave, if the child was crying. Then this testimony of McIlvaine—they did not call him. He was here and went away again. I know that testimony also. If I had been here, it would have been only another of the numerous failures that the committee have made with their own witnesses.

Then there is the Connellsville matter. We know how that turned out.

WHAT ARE IMPROPER PLACES TO VISIT?

Then again it is charged that he visited improper places and formed improper companionships for a minister of the Gospel. Then there is the Hazelwood item. Upon these points the prosecution had nothing to say. They kept saying that the conduct would be proved to be worse by other witnesses, without consulting those witnesses. In regard to the allegation that he visited improper places and formed improper companionships, where are the improper companions? In Cleveland he visited all the people. He gave them his acquaintance, and they gave him their acquaintance, and he was so popular that mothers were rivaling as to who should entertain him. Is that an improper thing? Is that the conduct that would explain what this improper conduct is. We are to infer that it is some companionship that might be improper, but it must be an utter dream of the Committee—a dream that they had not the slightest proof of. If they had any regard for the purity of ministerial character, the sacredness of the gospel ministry, and the honor of the Presbytery, they ought not to have brought that thing in. [Applause.]

DISCUSSION OF THE SECOND CHARGE.

Now we have got through with the first charge, and the specifications under it. I am trying to hasten on as fast as possible, and get them all in if I can. [Laughter.] You all know what the second charge is. You are familiar with it. It is "immoral conduct." This charge, Mr. Moderator and members of the court, is just such a charge as no man should offer with its being sure until he was perfectly sure he was uttering the truth, and that he was uttering the truth in the right place and for the purpose that the person accused. No individual should ever feel himself permitted to utter anything affecting the question of moral character, in one of the streets or by-ways, except from proper and honorable motives. He would be arrested for slander if he dared to do it. Onpon this allegation of immoral conduct to have been uttered without a thorough knowledge of its truth, and that a sufficiency could be had to prove it? They should have shut their mouths and never have uttered a word about it. When we gave them two or three days to bring out all they could, they did not prove it.

THE GUTTERSON OF VERACITY.

Let us consider the question of want of veracity. We want the Court to reflect, look back at the proceedings of the Committee in this respect, and consider how far this allegation has been sustained. That he reported as a reason for absence from the bounds of his Presbytery, that he was in attendance at the Western Theological Seminary, as a student, when he was not. It is one of the plainest things in our Book, that a man shall not be taken up by a Presbytery for an offense committed beyond its bounds unless it is a matter of "common fame." Here is an accusation running back almost three years. This is the first objection. The second objection is, that he gave a plain, natural and reasonable statement of the case, when they asked him why he was not more frequently present with them. He says, "I have been attending the Western Theological Seminary, and find it profitable. The intimation is that he has been guilty of having reported that one witness says he stated [illegible]" I have been at the Seminary attending there. The witness did not say that he (Linn) said he was a student, or that it was his fourth term. He did not allege that he was there in the regular process of matriculation—that he was attending the lectures, or that he was subject to the Seminary. He did not make that allegation, according to the testimony that they adduced. What is the proof there? Is there want of veracity there? I would submit this to your Committee. I would take it, Mr. McKinney as chairman, and let him decide it. I know he would acknowledge it as gentleman. It is clearly and plainly evident that there was no want of veracity proven, for whether it is plain and simple, so far as we can see from the evidence offered by the prosecution. There is testimony that he was attending the Seminary; that he was occupying a room there, reading and studying. Then we have the acknowledged catalogue of the Seminary, and among the resident graduates we find the name of Rev. C. F. Linn. The committee knew this, or they might have known it. Why, then, did they make this indictment? Why did they attempt to deceive the Presbytery by stating that he was within the bounds of the Presbytery when they admit he would enjoy profitable means of improvement? I do not like to find so much fault with the committee, but there is nothing which they have done which does not seem liable to some objection.

The next item is that about the book he was about to publish. Is there any harm in that. If Dr. Jacobus or Dr. Wilson had recommended it? If it was in violation of their remonstrance, it would have been wrong. If any man had used the influence and reputation of these men to obtain subscriptions, by false representations, it would be wrong. If he had said they recommended the book, examined it and signed its pubtreseed [illegible] when they did not, it would be wrong. What have they found on this point? They could have brought proof of this, if they had it to bring. What do they say? They say no proof they have is but that a general conversation on the street. Witness says, Mr. Linn stated the Professors had examined it, and the name of Dr. Jacobus was introduced; and he thought it was said Dr. Jacobus had examined the book. The charge is here, however, that Linn alleged he "highly recommended" it. The witness did not allege that the allegation had been made that Dr. Jacobus had examined the book—he *thought* so. If he had used the name of Dr. Jacobus, in an improper way, there would have been some sign of a want of veracity. But have they proof of that? When I asked "did you subscribe because Dr. Jacobus highly recommended it?" he says "Partly. What part? One-sixteenth or one-thirtieth, or that part?" He does not say. The charge is that he obtained the subscription on entirely false statements. This is the charge, and to make it out they call Dr. Jacobus. He says the defendant came in and spoke of the book. Then there is another witness introduced who says that in a certain office he heard the defendant come in and speak of the book. He wished to obtain subscribers to it, and would like to have the publication of it was urgently solicited by the Professors of the Seminary. Is that evidence of equivocation here, that the most scrupulous man in the community might not have said? We have the evidence of Dr. Wilson that he suggested and rather favored the publication. The publication was rather commenced and carried on by Dr. Wilson, and you all know if Dr. Wilson would recommend it, a pastor would feel like publishing it. If Dr. Wilson would say to me that any book or sermon I had written, or was about to write, should be published I would feel flattered, and would be likely to go and get it published as soon as possible. [Laughter. And if Dr. Jacobus and Dr. Hodge would add their names to the subscription, I would be likely to think it was a grand affair. And if I were to open a subscription, I would expect their names to aid in the work. Is it not a natural thing to have such conversations as that which occurred in the office? We always have to be induced, by some good reason, to be induced, before when an application is made for a subscription; that Mr. Linn should make such a statement as the witness alleged he made would be perfectly natural, and that he would encourage upon it, and present the book in such a way that the person would become a purchaser. Just take the facts, and compare them with the charge. They said he obtained subscriptions for this book. Have you any evidence that he obtained subscriptions even by this natural procedure? Not showing he did not obtain a subscriber there. If he said so, Jacobus never recommended it, is there any question of veracity there? Here he comes out clear, and stands before us as one who, while he had no temptations to employ language which might be objectionable in soliciting subscriptions, did not appear to have infringed upon the rules of morality.

THE LEWD PUBLICATION CHARGE.

The third charge is that he denied having received lewd publications through the postoffice, after he had been warned of their nature. Why did they not charge him with having received lewd publications? Why must they qualify it by a denial? It seems they were so anxious to get something that might be proved, that they logged in everything that might affect the charge, and peradventure make out some of the things charged. I do not see any reason why they should attempt to prove so many things. It was enough to prove against a member of the church that he had received lewd publications—that was sufficient of itself. Then it was not that he had gotten them, but he *denied* it when they were sent to him. If it had been proved that he had received lewd books, that would have been enough. There was enough in the third item to require us to go to the seventy witnesses, according to the ratio I mentioned before them. They have not brought forward one single witness to substantiate this third accusation. They bring forward one witness, and he comes reluctantly. He makes a fair statement—a child—apparently truthful—statement. He says that upon one single occasion a package came into the Allegheny Postoffice, addressed to Mr. Linn's box, which, from long familiarity with postoffice affairs, he recognized as an objectionable document for any pure and upright man. He recognized it as such, and thought there was some mistake about it. Somehow, out of great care for the accused, he took charge of it himself, and it appeared his eye looked out towards the Seminary [laughter], and he sent a child—perhaps [illegible] and after that her family [renewed laughter] and after that her family left the Church. The whole thing is so strange, the construction of the sentences, the language that is used and the lack of evidence when it becomes to be made known, that we would pass it over, if testimony which has been brought here by this trial it seems to me is the most wonderful that I ever came before a court and before this community. Such testimony as this, even though it appeal all these rumors that had been in the mouths of families and circulated by interested persons. But when the witness comes to be understood and when these rumors got outside of Cleveland they made subsequent inquiries in reference to the defendant here, and it seems was welcome to any house, a general favorite with the children as a minister and in social life was blameless. But he paid more attention to some families than others and jealousy arose, [illegible] this thing was a meeting at the house of Mr. Carey, and there Mr. Linn and Miss Blough in their friendship and in their intimacy, and in their mutual attachment to each other, and which it has been frequently told in my ear since this trial commenced, would have grown into a stronger attachment than then existed if it had not been broken up in this way. They went home together, and there in an upper story window was an eavesdropper ready to use such a thing she might see to strengthen the faction she belonged to, and she saw the occurrence—the kissing she did not see the circumstance—the stern rebuke—and what if it had been very stern she would have observed it, if it had been audible she would have heard it. If it was not louder than a kiss she would have heard it. [Laughter.] It was not so very stern so as to result in a process she would have heard it, in the imagination of the listener at least. We are told that it was during the tearing off of a shawl, yet this earnest, anxious eye above saw nothing of the kind in fact that singular! Is it not to believe that is here alleged when circumstances are so clearly proved to the contrary, is it not to be to aggravate the consequences that because of this kiss and alleged violence that the mother and daughter left the church and joined another? I do not think it is necessary to speak of this particular item longer.

But I am anxious to express my gratification that this Cleveland matter has called as a bug-bear, but that brother Linn is shown to be innocent in the matter.

Let us look at another item—that he so assaulted—so assaulted Miss Blackburn, as to cause her fatality and drive her hastily from the church. There is not a particle of testimony, but this testimony does show what the assault was. If it had been an assault such as to forbid his entering the house, could not [illegible] We have heard the indirect testimony of Rev. Mr. Lewis, but he did not know anything personally of the matter. Parties ought to be here who can give direct testimony. I could not get Mr. Lewis to give this point for the reason I presume that when he got to the point he had no point to state. Therefore he was not willing to feel that he came here in the face of others and it was manifest he ought to be at home instead of here and if he had nothing to say therefore he would just come to the point. [Laughter.]

THE EMPTY CANNON OF THE PROSECUTION.

Is it not enough that when they were brought before the defendant that he should be startled? That when he was handed these charges and read these numerous allegations and items and specifications supported by these thirty or forty witnesses, looking the charges calmly in the face at him, that he should be frightened and startled; that his sleep should be disturbed and so perfectly if he did not feel that whether this was a mass of lead to be hurled at him, or whether they were blank cartridges that would do no harm. He did not know they were to be mortified by such a man as this, and by witnesses who would mature his plans and march his men about until he was sure to be defeated. But they were to be paralyzed by the great and unconditional, "I never surrender. I move immediately upon your works." Great cheers, applause and great laughter. Why should he not feel dismayed and frightened? And now, is it not strange that this committee, standing behind these twenty-six guns, not yet fired, should be unwilling to surrender. [Great laughter.] That they should hesitate and say, here "we cannot surrender. We cannot say that these guns are all empty, and that others are exploded." [Laughter.] So they say only give us a few more guns? [Renewed laughter.]

Let us have a few more guns? Let us put them up on our works, and although they are empty, they will *look* formidable? Because, they say, here is the point—here is danger. If you allow the new guns to stand there! there will be some degree of quiet. While it is as natural as human propensities for them to go on, we make objections to the position they have taken. And I think the Presbytery ought to permit the Prosecuting Committee to say "I do not surrender," when we had not empty guns and all they had of formidable had exploded. This is what I do not like to see—it looks bad. I think the chairman of the Prosecuting Committee is like the man who ran his head dash against the brick wall, and then turned around and said, "I did not do it—the wall ran against me." [Applause and laughter.] I hope you will truly consider this case, which I have committed to you. Consider what the effect will be if you convict this young brother. What will be the effect to convict him and what will be the effect to acquit him. If you conclude as I am sure you can do, you can say, "we find no guilt in this matter."

CONCLUSION.

You can say this consistently with your oath as a Court of the Lord Jesus Christ, and you can say this in defiance of any pre-conceived opinion. As members of this Court you can say, "We have committed this error, we have been mis-led." A natural man might be unwilling to acknowledge this, but it is not so with the members of this body. They have been convinced that an error has been committed; they are not afraid to say so. We claim at the hands of your Court, an acquittal of all the items and specifications of this Committee, of every charge. We claim it, coming to you so magnanimously that we have left the prosecution entirely in charge of the Court, brought about by the utter insufficiency of the testimony produced by the clear and decided vindication of his character from every charge made against it. We ask you to say that he is clear, and that he stands in the acclamation of the Court. [Prolonged applause.

Presbytery then adjourned until Monday morning at half past nine o'clock with prayer by Rev. Dr. Hall. Presbytery met Monday morning, after which Dr. McKinney will close for the prosecution.

Base Ball Notes.

A very interesting game of base ball was played on Saturday, the 30th ultimo, between a "picked nine" of the Freeport and Unions of the former place, which resulted in an easy victory for the latter, the score at the end of the nine innings standing 44 to 8 in favor of the "Freeports." The game was witnessed by over five hundred spectators, among which were to be seen a goodly number of the "fair sex" who frequently applauded the players in, especially the "Unions," for the fine playing throughout the game was first-class. The umpiring of J. McCullough, Esq., of Freeport, gave general satisfaction and was universally commended.

The game between the picked nine from Homewood on the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Hazelwood club of Hazelwood on Saturday afternoon, was the most exciting game of ball played at Hazelwood. Hazelwood went to the bat in the beginning and took the lead, keeping it all the way through the game, by five runs. Homewood finally got over, they played up and succeeded in beating their opponents by one run. The score stood, Homewood 18; Hazelwood 41. The return game will be played during this month.

A game will take place between the Olympics and as many of the old Enterprise Club as may be brought together on Tuesday next at Union Park, Allegheny. The following will likely constitute the Enterprise nine: Early, Jacobus, Brockett, Woolwell, Graham, Paulson, Newton and Curran.

The Olympics will visit Wheeling on Saturday next to play the Ruffles of that place.

The Good Will nine were defeated by the Olympics at Union Park Friday by a score of 40 runs to 19.

The Atlantics and Olympics will shortly have an engagement.

In a match between the Hope club of Birmingham and a picked nine of the American club of Pittsburgh, how this matter got before this Court at all, and that it is so impressed upon the Court that they will appoint a commission and adjourn here for that purpose money. And when they had done all this, and supposed they would get home in time for the case, they were told she knew nothing about it.

HOW MANY ACTS CONSTITUTE A HABIT.

Well let us proceed to another charge. These charges are arranged in this case *anywhere* you choose to put them. It seems that they must have passed a large amount of time in arranging and disarranging them to put in the specifications and items and general charges. But they must have forgotten what was the most important item and so they put it near the close. Let me call your attention to the words because I think an indictment is not only a thing of sense but a thing of care; an indictment of a prosecuting committee is a thing in which words should not be used promiscuously, and, therefore, we presume that this committee understood how to use words, and that they did not bear the testimony of the other. And when this evidence was given without comment on our part, simply the credibility of one of these witnesses could be received, and [illegible] be chained it could be if the court would adjourn. The credibility of the other cannot by any means be shown to be destroyed. You have the whole case set before you in such a substantial manner that acquittal must necessarily follow.

LINN'S BRUISED CONDITION.

Then it is alleged "that he returned to Beatty Hall late at night staggering with bruises and disfigurement, so that he could not give a coherent account of how he came by them."

Why not call some of the theological students to prove this which would be amusing, and ruinous to the character of the defendant? "Staggering with a bruised face, and gave coherent account in regard to his appearance."

Why did they not prove this? Why not summon the students at Beatty Hall? Why not call some one that had seen this proceeding? They say that they were shut out of any such opportunity or the force of law, but they have had all that the Presbyterian Church for nearly a century has needed, and promptly all that the Presbyterian Church will ever have. Perhaps there never was such a judicial investigation pleaded. They have had all the power that Presbytery could give in its judicial capacity. They have had weeks and weeks and have had everything necessary in the management of a judicial investigation, and yet they say they were crippled and hindered. Here is a man with you know how susceptible he is to a face of that kind. [Laughter.] He had a quarrel and in a few years have intervened and since that time she has made charges. When he used the word "amazed" she took offense at it. Not immediately, because, the witness says, they sat about the room about a half hour. He wanted to take her to supper and gallant her home. He would feel out of his element if he did not. He would feel out of his element if he did not take this lady he might not, perhaps, get another. He proposed to her to go down to supper and she declined. He proposed to her home and she declined. Mr. Foster testified that this thing occurred in the party before his own eyes and he noticed the pleasantness and familarity of the two. He left a party from which that she did not like the language and felt badly. I will not dwell longer upon this.

VIOLENCE AT THE DOOR.

There is one other specification—that is the bridge matter.

That one night last autumn during a public celebration, he so conducted himself upon Sabbath street, upon the bridge, that a man came up and struck him saying, "What do you doing with my wife" and he lost his hat in the affair. It seems to be something very serious and when we came to examine to it we found it would be a very trifling affair. The thing and would be very unfortunate for the defendant and one which it would be difficult to clear up. A lady is the cause of the row in which it struck me. That whilst he might be entitled to a judgment of any guilt, yet it was so alleged, and it would be a difficult matter for him to escape from it. Is that the case? That proof of any thing? Why did they not bring testimony to prove this? Why did they tamper with the reputation of a man in this public manner when they had no testimony? But a single individual and he must be out-lawed on the occasion, and when they sent there his testimony did not show any immorality in the conduct of Mr. Linn, and if there could be found a single witness the Court would have been unable to know anything of his guilt because he did not declare anything that was criminal. He testified that Mr. Linn lost his hat and that it was picked up. How strange a matter!! The defense at first thought they would be entirely confined to the testimony of Mr. Hartung a very respectable and worthy merchant in the city of Allegheny, who saw a portion of the occurrence and was ready to testify, what he knew of it. But in some way or another before the testimony was put before this Court, Miss Davis came and gave her statement showing better facts and more important and so they put it near the close. Let me call your attention to the words because I think an indictment is not only a thing of sense but a thing of care; an indictment of a prosecuting committee is a thing in which words should not be used promiscuously, and, therefore, we presume that this committee understood how to use words, and that they did not bear the testimony of the other. And when this evidence was given without comment on our part, simply the credibility of one of these witnesses could be received, and [illegible] be chained it could be if the court would adjourn. The credibility of the other cannot by any means be shown to be destroyed. You have the whole case set before you in such a substantial manner that acquittal must necessarily follow.

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VIOLENCE AT THE DOOR.

There is one other specification—that is the bridge matter.

That one night last autumn during a public celebration, he so conducted himself upon Sabbath street, upon the bridge, that a man came up and struck him saying, "What do you doing with my wife" and he lost his hat in the affair. It seems to be something very serious and when we came to examine to it we found it would be a very trifling affair. The thing and would be very unfortunate for the defendant and one which it would be difficult to clear up. A lady is the cause of the row in which it struck me. That whilst he might be entitled to a judgment of any guilt, yet it was so alleged, and it would be a difficult matter for him to escape from it. Is that the case? That proof of any thing? Why did they not bring testimony to prove this? Why did they tamper with the reputation of a man in this public manner when they had no testimony? But a single individual and he must be out-lawed on the occasion, and when they sent there his testimony did not show any immorality in the conduct of Mr. Linn, and if there could be found a single witness the Court would have been unable to know anything of his guilt because he did not declare anything that was criminal. He testified that Mr. Linn lost his hat and that it was picked up. How strange a matter!! The defense at first thought they would be entirely confined to the testimony of Mr. Hartung a very respectable and worthy merchant in the city of Allegheny, who saw a portion of the occurrence and was ready to testify, what he knew of it. But in some way or another before the testimony was put before this Court, Miss Davis came and gave her statement showing better facts and more important and so they put it near the close. Let me call your attention to the words because I think an indictment is not only a thing of sense but a thing of care; an indictment of a prosecuting committee is a thing in which words should not be used promiscuously, and, therefore, we presume that this committee understood how to use words, and that they did not bear the testimony of the other. And when this evidence was given without comment on our part, simply the credibility of one of these witnesses could be received, and [illegible] be chained it could be if the court would adjourn. The credibility of the other cannot by any means be shown to be destroyed. You have the whole case set before you in such a substantial manner that acquittal must necessarily follow.

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Real Estate Unincumbered - - -	253,319 14
Mortgage Bonds - - -	959,250 00
Bank Stock - - -	1,418,450 00
United States Stock,	
City Stock, and other	
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Total - - -	$5,352,532 96
Total amount of Losses	
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